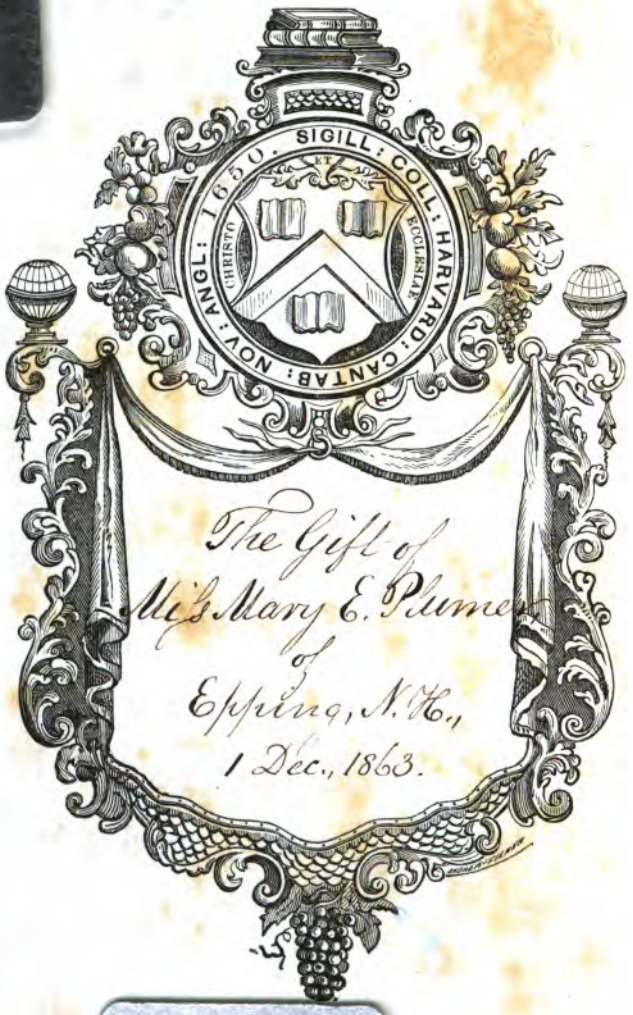


The Gift of
Miss Mary E. Plumer
of
Epping, N.H.,
1 Dec., 1863.

THE

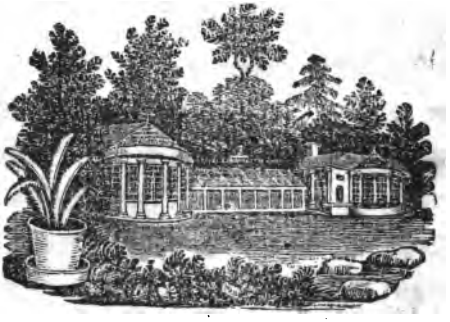
GENTLEMAN AND GARDENER'S KALENDAR;

CONTAINING

Ample directions for the Cultivation of the Kitchen and Flower Garden, Green House, Nursery, Orchard, &c.

FOR THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



BY GRANT THORBURN,

SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST.

THIRD EDITION, CORRECTED AND IMPROVED.

Price 50 Cents.

NEW-YORK:

Printed by B. Young, No. 87 Nassau-street.

1821.

District of New-York, ss.

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the eleventh day of April, in the thirty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, GRANT THORBURN, of the said District hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author in the words following, to wit: "The Gentleman and Gardener's Kalendar, containing ample directions for the cultivation of the Kitchen and Flower Garden, Green House, Nursery, Orchard, &c. for the United States of America, by Grant Thorburn, Seedsman and Florist."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned." And also to an Act entitled "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

CHARLES CLINTON,
Clerk of the District of New-York.

PREFACE.

As it would be impossible to adapt this work to the great variety of climates in the United States, these directions, cannot be, strictly speaking, general, but must be varied according to the climate; for instance, seeds may be sown from two to three weeks earlier in, and about this city, than they can, with propriety, in the more northern parts of this, and the eastern states; and so in proportion, earlier or later, as we advance farther south or north.

THE

GENTLEMAN & GARDENER's

KALENDAR.

JANUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

In such parts of the union, where the ground is not at this time bound up with frost, continue to dig the waste quarters of your kitchen garden, first giving them such manure as they require; laying them in high sloping ridges, to sweeten and be improved by the frost, and more especially, if the soil be of a stiff nature: by which method, its adhesion of air, frost, rain and dews, all of which abounding with nitrous salts, contribute, in a high degree, towards its melioration and fertility; and, besides, a great quantity of ground thus prepared, can be soon levelled in the spring for sowing or planting; which, if neglected, would require much time to dig in a proper manner, and that at a period, when the throng of business requires every advantage of previous preparation.

When the ground at this time is frozen so hard as not to be dug, which is generally the case in the middle and eastern states, you may carry manure

into the different quarters and spread it, repair fences, rub out and clean your seeds, prepare shreds, nails, and twigs, for the wall and espalier trees, which are to be pruned in this and the next month; get all the garden tools in repair, and procure such as are wanted: provide from the woods a sufficient quantity of pea rods, and poles for your Lima and other running beans; dress and point them, so as to be ready for use when wanted.

Here it may be well to remark, that many people who neglect to provide themselves with pea rods at this season, when the hurry of business overtakes them in spring, to sow their peas and let them trail on the ground; in which situation they will never produce, especially the tall growing kinds, one third as many as if they were properly rodded.

The various kinds of early hotspur peas, will require rods from four to five feet high, the tall marrowfat, Russian honey, white and green rouncival, Spanish morotto, and all other tall growing kinds, will require them to be from six to seven feet high, exclusive of the part to be inserted in the earth; they ought to be formed or dressed fan fashion, the lower ends pointed for the ease of pushing them into the earth, and laid by, either under some shed, or in any convenient place till wanted; one set of rods, will, with care, last for three years. The same kind of rods, that the tall growing peas require, will answer for the generality of running kidney beans, the Lima beans require strong poles from nine to ten feet high.

If in this, and the next month, you neglect forwarding every thing that can be possibly done, in and for the garden, you will materially find the loss of such inattention, when the hurry and pressure of spring business overtakes you. Every active and well inclined gardener will find abundant employment in the various departments of the garden, at this season, and need not be idle, if disposed to

be industrious, or to serve either himself or his employer.

If part of your garden is new ground, or has not been lately cultivated, it is necessary early this month, (the weather being moist) to plough or dig the ground, being careful to bury the sod, that the grass may rot, and the roots perish by ensuing frosts. This ground will answer in the course of the year to receive the generality of vegetables. It would be better had it been ploughed or dug deep last fall

Clayey ground may be improved with coal ashes, or rubbish of lime and bricks, riddled free from lumps; or even sand will loosen and improve such ground. Sandy soils may be improved with the slime and mud of swamps and creeks, and both kinds of ground enriched with manure. To produce early crops of vegetables it is necessary to provide manure for the formation of hot beds, to raise such tender plants as cannot be raised in open ground early in the year.

FORMATION OF HOT BEDS.

Take fresh horse dung with plenty of long litter in it; shake the manure well and place it on a piece of ground the size of the bed you want to make; the first layer or two should have more litter than the others;—beat the dung well down with your fork as you proceed with the layers, till your bed is the height you want it. Different vegetables require beds of different heights—but the mode of making them is the same. The bed being thus made, place a frame light over it, and in six or eight days the bed will be in a strong fermentation.

TO TEMPER A HOT BED.

When the frame has been on six or eight days, take it off; if the bed has settled unequally, make the surface level by laying on a little old dung.—Run a stick, or fork handle into the bed, let the

stick stay there five minutes; on pulling it out, if it is more than a temperate heat, lay on the frame, tilt up the back lights that the steam may escape, and close the holes you bored in the dung. When the bed comes to a temperate heat, it is ready for use.

FORCING ASPARAGUS.

The best roots for this purpose are those which are four years old, *and have never been cut for use;* they will produce the largest and best buds. Some people plant old roots that have been frequently cut for use, and are of no further value for that purpose, but the first kind are infinitely preferable. Early this month dig a trench 18 inches deep, the size of the hot bed you mean to make; make the hot-bed three and a half feet high, and two or three inches wider and longer than the frame that is to cover it. (See formation of hot beds this month.) Two hundred roots are necessary for a one-light frame, *i. e.* 1½ feet by 2½ feet. When your bed is made, and in proper temper, (see tempering of hot beds in January,) cover it six inches deep with earth that was thrown out of the trench.

Proceed to plant thus:—Mark on the surface the size of your frame; within that mark raise a ridge of earth the length of your frame: place the plants against this ridge, close to each other, their tops upright, and draw a little earth to the bottom of the plants to keep them in their places; then raise another ridge and place other plants against it in like manner, till your bed is covered with plants; their tops must be level with each other: then bank up the outside plants all around with moist earth or clay, as high, or two inches higher than the tops of the plants, and cover the tops with rich light earth two inches deep. Asparagus beds made thus, should be on a dry situation, where the earth is rich and light. If you have not such a situation, the trench must not be more than six inches deep, and rich light earth must be brought from another

place for covering the plants. In about two weeks, the plants will begin to appear through the earth; when that is the case, wind a thick straw rope round the bed, so as to rest upon the clay which banks up the outmost plants. Thrust wooden pegs through the rope and into the bed, so as to prevent the rope or band being pressed out when the frame is placed on it: the straw bandage must be three or four inches thick; and being thus secured, proceed to lay four inches more mould over the plants. If the bed is not more than a temperate heat, put on your frame: to ascertain the heat run a stick down into the bed, and feel the stick in five or ten minutes, stopping the hole afterwards. If the bed is too hot, keep off the frame till the heat subsides. From the time of planting, till you put on the frame, defend the beds from any heavy rains and snows that fall, with straw or litter. After the frame is put on, raise the lights when there is a great steam under them, and admit air daily. The first fourteen days after planting, try the heat once or twice a day, by means of a stick; and if there be any danger that the roots burn, bore holes on each side of the bed, both in the dung and in the earth under the roots, to let out the extra heat, being careful to stop the holes when the heat subsides. When the heat is moderate, lay litter round the bed to preserve the heat, and particularly if sharp winds, cold rains, or snows prevail. Should the heat decline too much at any time after the frame is put on, place a lining of hot dung round the bed, to revive the heat; first removing the litter if there be any round the bed. Fresh air must be given daily, and the glasses covered every night with mats or straw.

Asparagus thus managed, will begin to produce in four or five weeks after planting, and continue to produce three or four weeks, if the heat be kept up. A bed for a one-light frame will produce two hundred buds per week. Do not cut asparagus thus

raised, but thrust your finger into the earth, and break the buds by the roots.

LETTUCES.

You may now make a hot bed for early cut sallad. The best sort to sow for this purpose, is the Silesia. If your ground is dry, dig a pit eighteen inches deep; fill it with fresh hot dung; place on your frame; tilt the lights to let the steam pass off for a few days; then earth it about six inches deep; sow the seed very thick, and sift as much earth over as will cover it all regularly. Keep the lights close shut until the plants come up, unless much steam or heat arise, in which case you must tilt some of them, being careful in severe weather to prevent the immediate access of external air into the bed, by nailing a mat over the aperture between the frame and sash. As the plants progress, refresh them once or twice a week with a light watering; admit no more air than will prevent the plant from flagging, and in about four weeks you may begin to cut.

In order to obtain early head sallad, you may sow in a one light frame some of the heads of green cabbage lettuce, to be transplanted in other beds to be made for it next month. Never neglect to have your beds well covered every night and severe weather, with mats, straw, or litter. If you have any plants of last fall's raising in frames, admit the air freely every mild day. If you had good plants planted in frames last October, many of them will now be fit to cut, and may continue good till April or May.

RADISHES, CARROTS, AND SPINACH.

Sow short-topped radish seed, mixed with carrot seed on a hot bed eighteen inches high, (see hot bed this month,) covered with rich earth seven inches deep; or spinach seed may be mixed with the radish seed; the carrots or spinach will be fit for use

some time after the radishes are drawn out. Sow these seeds pretty thick, and rake them about half an inch deep in the earth. Give air daily; water two or three times a week, and cover the glasses every night with mats, straw, or litter.

MINT.

Make a hot bed two feet high; (see formation of hot beds this month) lay five inches of rich earth upon the bed; lay roots of mint upon the earth, and cover the roots an inch and half deep with more earth; give them air daily; water two or three times a week, and cover them with mats or straw every night. The mint will be in order for sauces and salads in a fortnight.

MUSHROOMS.

Keep your mushroom beds covered with straw twelve inches deep at least, to exclude effectually snow, rain, and cold, else the spawn will perish.—Should any of your covering decay, or get wet through, replace such with fresh straw. New beds may now be made, but the fall is a better time.—(See September.)

FRUITS, FLOWERS, & SHRUBS.

APPLES AND PEARS.

This month prune espalier trees, cut out superfluous and irregular shoots, and decayed branches: but if the weather be cold you had better defer it till next month or March; the latter close to the place from whence they spring. Train the young regular shoots about the distance of six inches from each other: do not shorten any of them till they are the length of your espaliers, because the shoots bear most fruit towards their extremities. If, however, there are vacancies which want to be filled up, you must shorten such young shoots as are strong and adjacent to the vacancies, for the purpose of making the shoots throw out lateral shoots to fill the vacancies: in shortening the shoots for this purpose, prune them about an inch from *a long flat eye*, because those eyes produce shoots: whereas the round swelling eyes produce only fruit buds.

PLUMBS AND CHERRIES.

Prune espalier trees when the weather is mild, in the manner directed above for apples and pears.

PEACHES, NECTARINES, AND APRICOTS.

Prune espalier trees this month when the weather is mild. The fruit will be most plentiful on shoots of last summer's growth; they must therefore be preserved and trained horizontally about five inches apart. Prune off all the shoots of two or more year's growth, where the room they occupy can be supplied with young shoots: cut the old shoots close to the place whence they grow, unless fruit bearing spurs have sprung from them. Also prune some of the young shoots the length of six or eight inches, to produce shoots for next year; observe in shortening those, to cut them an inch from a long

flat eye: those eyes produce shoots, whereas the round swelling eyes produce only fruit buds.

VINES.

Prune vines this month in mild weather, if not done in the fall. Last summer's shoots must be shortened to three eyes; from those eyes will spring the shoots that will bear fruit next summer. Cut off all dead and superfluous wood, because only the shoots above-mentioned will bear fruit.

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS.

Cut out irregular branches, and those that are old and worn out. Those trees bear fruit upon branches and shoots of one, two, and three years old; thin the trees so that they can have the benefit of sun and air among the branches.

RASPBERRIES.

Prune raspberry plantations; cut away close to the ground all the wood that bore fruit last year. Last year's shoots only will bear next summer; leave four or five of the best of those standing upon each root; the remainder cut off close to the ground. Those you leave standing, must have about one-third of their length cut off, and be supported with stakes. Dig the ground between the roots: take away straggling roots and any shoots that have sprung up between the main roots.

STRAWBERRIES.

Make a hot bed two feet high; (see kitchen garden in January for making hot beds;) cover it about ten inches deep with rich earth; take plants out of natural beds, with a ball of earth round them; place them in the earth that covers the hot bed; put on the glasses till the steam rises; then raise them behind to let it out and admit air; cover the glasses with straw or mats every night; admit air daily, and water the bed twice a week.

STANDARD FRUIT TREES.

Cut away branches that are dead, irregular, or superfluous; clear the trees of moss.

This is a good time for pruning apple, pear, plumb, and cherry trees. Most of the apple trees in many orchards are crowded with branches, which, were they thinned to fine, open regular heads, would produce much larger fruit and bear more regularly every year. All branches that grow too close to each other, should be thinned out entirely. It is scarcely ever necessary to shorten any branches of the above kind of standard trees after their heads are formed, which should be particularly attended to when the trees are young. Three or four branches should be allowed to be produced from the main stem, at the height of five or six feet from the ground; and as these advance others should be allowed to proceed from them at regular distances. Should the main shoot of any of these branches, or the main stem itself, not produce side shoots at the places wanted, they may be cut at such places only. Whenever any of the main branches of old trees begin to decay, they should be cut off near to where the head of the tree is formed. Should the whole head fail, I would advise to cut one or two main branches only in one year.

TREES LATELY PLANTED.

Trees lately planted must be supported with stakes, to which tie the trees with ropes of hay or straw, wrapping some hay round the trees, that the bark may not be injured by the friction of the ropes; lay litter round the stems of the trees as far or farther than the roots extend, to protect them from frost.

PROPAGATION OF SUCKERS.

Take suckers with roots to them from roses, lilacs, and other hardy shrubs, plant them in rows eighteen or twenty inches apart, if the weather should prove mild, otherwise it will be better to defer till March.

AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, HYACINTHS, AND TULIPS.

The beds in which pots containing these flowers are plunged, should be dry, and in a warm situation, having a shelter of hoops and mats over them; the mats may be taken off in mild weather when the sun shines.

CROCUSES, RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AND OTHER BULBS.

These flowers may be planted this month (if the weather is mild) in beds and borders of dry light earth, well dug and broke. Plant them from six to twelve inches asunder, according to the size of the root, and about five inches deep.

They may also be planted in pots of light sandy earth, to blow in the house; the roots in pots must be covered with earth, and no more; place the pots in a sunny window; when the roots begin to shoot, water them lightly occasionally, and they will flower early.

Note.—Those in the open air must be well covered with litter to protect them from frost.

WALL-FLOWERS, SWEET-WILLIAMS, ROSE CAMPIONS, &c.

Pots having roots of these flowers in them, must have the same care and attention as auriculas, carnations, &c.

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS.

Cover the earth round their stems, as far as the roots extend, with litter to protect them from frost: support with stakes those that require support, tying the shrubs to the stakes with hay bands or strips of woollen rags. Prune off dead branches, superfluous shoots and suckers.

GREEN-HOUSE.

Admit air every mild day into the green-house. Slight waterings once or twice a week will be suffi-

cient at this season. Never suffer decayed leaves to remain a day among your plants. If your house has shutters, shut it up by sun-down, or rather before, and open as soon as the sun can reach the windows.—If it has a flue and no shutters, you will frequently have to make fire at nights, which should be before the air gets cool. All green houses ought to have a flue, as it often happens that shutters are insufficient to exclude the frost.

FEBRUARY.

HORSE-RADISH.

About the end of this month plant in rows eighteen inches apart: take cuttings an inch or two long, either of offsets, or tops of main roots; or knotty roots cut so as to have two or three eyes on each cut: the last are worst. Plant in a light deep soil, (dug at least a spade deep,) either with a dibble, or by trenching. The plants must be six inches asunder, and fifteen inches deep, the crown or top bud uppermost, and the holes must be filled up with earth. You may sow over the horse radish a crop of spinach, which will be fit for use next May, if kept clear of weeds. Next fall the radish may be used, but will be better for another year's growth. It must be trenched out row after row; cut the trenches about thirteen inches deep, so as not to loosen the stool or root, and cut the radish with a knife close to the stool; those stools will continue to produce good crops several years if you clear the stools of straggling fibres, and draw up all plants that rise between the rows. This month, horse radish should be planted in moist ground: in the fall it should be planted in dry ground.

MUSHROOMS.

Attend mushroom beds as directed last month.

BUSH BEANS.

Sow bush beans an inch deep in drills, on earth seven inches deep, laid on a hot bed two feet high, (see formation of hot beds in January;) dwarf beans, viz. white and liver coloured, black and speckled, are the best for this month. Raise the lights daily to admit air after the plants appear, unless the weather is severe; water them moderately two or three times a week; in cold weather cover the frames at night with straw, litter or mats.

CABBAGES AND CAULIFLOWERS.

Those sown last fall under frames, must have air every fine day; water them twice a week. Seed may be sown on a hot bed two feet high, (see formation of hot beds in January,) lay on the bed five inches deep of rich earth, sow the seed, and cover it a quarter of an inch thick with rich earth. When the plants appear, raise the glasses every fine day, and give water twice a week; cover the glasses at night with straw or litter.

LETTUCE AND SMALL SALADING.

Make a moderate hot bed on which to sow lettuce, mustard, cresses, &c. sow the seeds separately in shallow drills, give occasional waterings and admit air moderately.

CABBAGES.

About the twelfth of this month make a hot bed on which to sow about the twentieth, early York, sugar loaf, and early Battersea seed; the plants will be in fine order for transplanting into the main quarter of the garden in April.

BEANS.

About the last of this month, if the weather proves mild, you may plant some of the long pod

and Windsor beans; they succeed best in a strong rich soil, and by being early planted; plant them in rows two feet apart, five inches asunder in the row, and three inches deep.

PEAS.

About the last of this month, you may sow some of the early frame pea, on a warm border, or any dry sheltered situation, in drills about three feet apart; the early Charlton and hotspur peas will also do well for the first sowings; they are not so early, but fine eating peas and good bearers.

LETTUCES.

About the last of this month will be a proper time to transplant the lettuce plants sowed last month; make a moderate hot bed, in which to plant them, six inches asunder, or you may place a frame on a warm border, and fill it with lettuce plants: cover it well at night and in cold weather, taking off the sashes every mild day, and water a little in dry weather.

RADISHES.

You may make a hot bed any time this month, on which to sow radishes; the early short top is the best for this purpose; about eighteen inches of horse dung will be depth enough for the bed. Earth it about seven or eight inches, and sow the seed regularly over the surface covering about half an inch over with fine earth; admit air freely all mild weather; as soon as the plants come up water once or twice a week.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.

To raise these early, a hot bed for one light should be made, to be earthed six inches deep; the seeds should be sowed in pots about four inches wide, seven or eight seeds in a pot, and plunged in the earth up to their rims; should the heat become violent, the pots may be raised out of danger of

burning; great care is necessary, after the plants come up, to admit air every mild day to prevent them from drawing, if you place a bottle with water for several hours in the bed, previous to watering the plants, it will be of great advantage to them; three or four plants will be enough to leave in each pot, the rest you may either plant in other pots, or if some of them are weak, you have a choice in retaining only the stoutest; they are to remain in this bed till they obtain two rough leaves, and then to be managed as directed next month.

COMFREY.

Plant partings of roots, eighteen inches asunder, in almost any ground; this plant is useful to heal wounds; put the roots barely under the ground.

PRUNE FRUIT TREES.

Prune apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, peaches, apricots, nectarines, raspberries, &c. as directed in January, if not done in that month. Train the espalier trees as directed in January, and fix new stakes where they are wanted.

GRAPE VINES.

Prune vines as directed in January, if not done then—this work should be finished this month, as they are apt to bleed when cut in March.

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS.

The gooseberry requires a strong moist soil, which ought to be kept light, and made rich with plenty of old manure, no grass or weeds should be permitted to grow near the body of the Bush.

This is a good season for pruning gooseberries and currants, and a fine time to select cuttings for propagation. In preparing of these, particular attention is necessary to be paid to the following directions—of gooseberries choose stout shoots of last year's growth; you may either slip them off or cut

them close in from where they were produced; then cut them in lengths of ten or twelve inches. Allow two eyes or buds, with the thorns to remain on the summit of each cutting, divesting the lower part of every bud and thorn, which is easily performed, by a sudden jerk downwards with the back of a pruning knife. They are then ready for planting, but at present should only be laid in the ground nearly up to their eyes, in any warm border, to remain there till next month, for planting. Cuttings of currants are selected and prepared nearly the same as gooseberries; only they may be a few inches longer, and three buds may be left to form the head at once. The gooseberry is only allowed to make one shoot the first year; and many only leave but one bud on each cutting; but I prefer two buds in case of any accident, to which they are often liable. As soon as they begin to push, the weakest should be pinched off; the other is allowed to shoot as much as possible, and next spring cut down within one foot of the ground, from whence the head in fine order, will be produced, and this is done by allowing only the three uppermost buds to shoot, rubbing off all below.

PLANT FRUIT TREES.

In open weather, plant walnut and chesnut trees about thirty-five feet apart.—Filberts about eighteen feet apart—Mulberries about thirty feet apart—Peaches, nectarines, and apricots about twenty feet apart, if espaliers—Plumbs and cherries for espaliers, twenty feet apart. Standard apples and pears in orchards, should be thirty or forty feet apart. Standard cherries and plumbs about twenty-five feet apart. Almonds, quinces, and medlars, about twenty feet apart. Give more, rather than less room. In planting trees, cut off damaged and long straggling roots. Make the holes a spade or more deep, and wide enough to let the roots freely spread; break the earth well, and if poor, mix it with dung

or compost—throw in a spade full or two before you put in the tree and in filling up, shake the tree gently, that the earth may close round the small roots; when filled, tread down the earth well. Support with stakes such trees as require support, tying them with a rope of hay or straw, and wrapping some round the trees to save the bark from the friction of the ropes.

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS.

Prune and plant those (if not done in January) see directions last month.

FLOWERS IN POTS.

Towards the end of this month, if the weather is mild, dress auriculas, carnations, &c. that are in pots, (see January,) by cleaning away dead leaves, &c. taking out old earth from the top and sides of the pots, and replacing it with fresh light compost.

TULIPS, CROCUSES, RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AND OTHER BULBS.

Those that were planted last fall, and last month in beds and borders, must be kept covered in severe weather with litter or straw. In mild weather they may be exposed to the sun.

GREEN HOUSE.

The same directions as given last month are necessary to be attended to in this, as many of the plants, will now be making numerous shoots for flowering. It will be necessary to admit as much air as can be done with safety; and the waterings ought to be a little increased.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Make new walks where wanted—clean and roll your gravel and grass walks—dig ground for the reception of plants and seed next month.

MARCH.

THORN HEDGES OR LIVE FENCES.

Nothing can be more beautiful than a thorn hedge well kept. Live hedges have already become objects of serious importance, particularly in those parts of the Union in which timber has got scarce, and must inevitably become more so in a very rapid progression; therefore, the sooner the citizens turn their attention to the cultivation and planting of them, the greater portion of their benefits will they themselves enjoy, and the sooner will they lay the foundation of a rich inheritance for their children, and of an ornamental and useful establishment for their country.

The months of October, November and December, will be the most eligible periods, in the southern states, for making this kind of fence; particularly, as their frosts can do no injury to the ditch, and the roots will have an early establishment, and consequently be the better prepared, to encounter the summer heats. In the middle and eastern states, I would prefer, doing this business in March, or early in April; as the ditch in that case, would have one year's advantage of the frost, which in some kinds of soil, would have a considerable effect, particularly in the first year, by swelling the earth in the face of the ditch, causing it to moulder down, and thereby expose the roots of the quicks; but this can be obviated, by leaving a scarcement in the front, as hereafter directed.

Strong year old quicks will answer very well for laying in the face of a ditch, but such as have had the advantage of two year's growth in nursery rows, after being transplanted when one year old from the seed bed, will sooner form a good fence, or two year

old plants from the seed-bed, will answer a very good purpose. Be particular in the taking of them up, not to injure their roots but as little as possible, and to sort them into three different lots, the smallest, larger, and largest, and also to plant each lot together; for the mixing of the small with the large, is very injudicious, as the former in a little time, would be smothered and overgrown by the latter, and vacancies consequently formed in the hedge.

Previous to planting, prune of the extremities of any long straggling and wounded roots, and also cut off the heads of the plants about seven inches above the earth mark where they stood in the ground, and likewise any side branches that remain; let no consideration prevent your doing this, for on it depends much of your success.

Having your plants in readiness, and dressed in this manner, lay them by the heels in the earth, to be taken up as wanted, lest their roots should become dry, and be injured thereby. Then proceed to form your ditch, which should be four feet wide at least at top, narrowing with a gentle slope on each side towards the bottom, to the perpendicular depth of two feet and a half, where it should be one foot wide. The more your ground is subject to slip by heavy rains, the greater slope must be given to the bank side.

Begin by cutting the surface sod of the ditch, into squares of convenient size, and about three inches deep, having previously lined out and cut both sides with a spade, sloping inwards as above intimated, and lay a row of them, with the grassy surface under, six inches inward from the edge on the bank side; lay on the top of this row of sods, two inches of the loose and mellow earth, that is, the best the ditch affords, and also a quantity of it behind them, for about eighteen inches or two feet, breaking it very fine with the spade: on this lay your quicks nearly in a horizontal manner, their tops being a little elevated, and at the distance of

six inches one from the other, and so far in, that three or four inches of their tops may remain uncovered when the ditch is finished. Spread the roots to advantage, and cover them well with the mouldy earth that dropped from the surface sod: this is necessary, in order to give their roots the advantage of the best soil, and should on no occount be neglected. Then proceed to finish your ditch and bank, laying the remainder of the surface sods in front of the bank, as you had done with the first row, giving it exactly a similar slope to that of the ditch, and the whole bank such a form, as if it was taken up at once out of the ditch, and turned upside down. The scarcement left in front, throws the bank so far back, as not to bear heavily on the side of the ditch to crush it down, and it also will receive and retain a considerable portion of the rain that slides down along the face of the bank, by which means the earth in front will be kept in a more moist state, than if no such thing was left.

Were you to lay in two rows of quicks in the front, the second eight or nine inches above the first, and the plants in each row nine or ten distant, placing those of the upper, opposite the intervals of the lower, it would be the most effectual method of making a better and more immediate fence. A very slight paling, on top of the bank, that will defend the quick for three years, will be sufficient, and if the land in front is not in cultivation, but under stock, a similar fence may be necessary to prevent their going into the ditch, and reaching the plants; but if you take particular care to keep them constantly wed, for the two first years, which is absolutely necessary, or all is lost labour, they will have the less inducement to approach them.

There are many other methods of making hedge and ditch fences; but having found, from ample experience, the above to be the most successful, I shall confine myself exclusively to it, lest too much

speculation might lead people astray, and retard the progress of this important business.

SOW HAWTHORN SEED FOR THE RAISING OF THORN QUICKS.

When you collect the seed in Autumn, mix them with equal quantities of light sandy earth, and lay them in that state, in a narrow sloping ridge, tapering at the top, in a dry part of your garden, where they will not be disturbed by hogs, cover them with about two inches of light loose earth, in April following turn them over, covering them as before, repeat this process in July and August, by which the seed will be prepared for vegetation. A trench must be cut round this ridge to prevent any water from lodging around the seed.

Your seed being prepared as above, make ready a piece of good rich ground. Early in the spring sow your seed pretty thick to allow for imperfect seeds, on beds about four feet wide, with an alley between each row: cover the seed three-quarters of an inch.

ROBINIA, OR LOCUST TREE.

The Robinia Pseudo-Acacia, or common locust-tree, is said to be superior to any other kind of wood, for ship tunnels, mill cogs, and fence posts, as well as for various other purposes. Its culture is very easy, as it may be propagated in great abundance, by collecting the seeds in autumn when ripe, preserving them dry till March, then sowing them in a bed of good sandy loam, which is their favorite soil, and covering half an inch deep. They will come up in the course of the following month numerously, for no seeds grow more freely, notwithstanding what some unexperienced persons assert to the contrary. They require no other preparation than tying up the seed in a woollen rag, and dipping it four or five times in scalding lye; sow them as above directed, and a good crop is

certain. When a year old, transplant them out of the seed-bed into nursery rows, four feet distant, and plant from plant one foot in the row. Having two or three year's growth in these rows, they may be planted successfully in any warm and tolerably rich sandy ground. They may also be propagated by suckers, which they throw up abundantly; especially, if some of their wide extending roots be cut through with an axe, &c.

PLANT SMALL ONIONS.

Plant small onions in drills an inch deep, and twelve inches asunder, the plants three inches apart in the drills; nip the seed bud out when it appears: plant in good ground, rather stiff. Those small onions will grow to a good size.

PLANT ONIONS FOR SEED.

Plant the best and largest onions in drills, an inch or two deep, twelve inches asunder; the plants four or five inches apart; when their heads come, support the stalks with a stake each, and when the seed is ripe, gather and dry it.

MELONGENA, OR EGG PLANT.

The purple is preferable to the white kind. Sow the seed about the middle of this month on a hot bed, (see formation of hot beds in January,) covered six inches deep with earth; then cover the seed with an inch depth of earth, put on a frame, and when the plants appear, water them gently and admit air freely in the day. When they are as large as cabbage plants, take the glass off to make them ready; plant them in a piece of ground well dug, in rows fifteen inches asunder, the plants twelve inches apart in the rows; water them well, and keep them clear of weeds. When the fruit is young, it is fit for use. Those you want for seed must remain till they are yellow and ripe.

SOW LOVE APPLES

About the middle of the month in open ground. The fruit is used for soups and pickles. Sow the seed on the surface and rake it in.

PEPPER.

Sow pepper the middle of this month in the same manner as love apples; they make excellent pickles; you may transplant in May or April.

GARLIC AND SHALLOTS.

Plant them separately in drills nine inches asunder the roots six inches apart in the drills; cover abou two or three inches deep.

SALSAFY, SCORZONERA, AND SKIRRETS.

Sow the seeds in an open situation, thinly, on separate beds, and rake them in. When the plants come up, thin them to stand six inches apart; their roots will be fit to use next fall.

LARGE ROOTED PARSLEY.

Sow the seed in an open situation on the surface, and rake it in. When the plants are up and strong, thin them to stand six inches apart. Their large root is like a parsnip, and esteemed by many persons.

CARDOONS.

Sow the seed thin on a bed of light earth and rake it evenly in. Should the plants come up too thick, thin them so as to stand six inches apart; they will be fit to plant out in May or June. The seed may also be sown in rows five or six feet apart, four feet apart in the row and left till in perfection; those you plant out, must be planted in ridges as you do celery.

POTATOES.

Towards the last of this month, you may plant potatoes in any dry soil; if the ground you intend to plant was dunged and ploughed or dug last fall, it will be in the best possible condition for producing a good crop of potatoes; it will be now necessary to have it well ploughed and harrowed, or if on a small scale, let it be well dug; then let drills be made with the plough or hoe, four inches deep, three feet between drill and drill, in which plant cuttings of potatoes, eight inches distance. I prefer planting cuttings of one or more eyes, to any other mode that has yet been adopted. The potatoes, however, ought not to be cut more than two or three days previous to their being planted. After the earth is returned into the drills to cover the potatoes, you may either rake or harrow the surface smooth. If your ground was not dunged last fall, you may make your drills deeper, and lay about two inches of horse dung in their bottom. A very slight strewing of horn shavings is an excellent manure for potatoes, put in the bottom of the drill, or rather over the potatoes. A double row of cabbage stumps laid in the drill, is also an excellent manure, and sea weed laid nearly an inch thick in the drill, will produce perhaps the largest crop of all.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

Plant those artichokes in almost any kind of ground, in rows three or four feet asunder, five inches deep, and eighteen inches apart; the roots taste like artichokes, have the appearance of a potatoe, and are very good from fall to spring; prepare the sets as potatoes are prepared. Those roots are good food for cattle and hogs in winter.

MINT OF ALL KINDS.

This month make plantations of mint. Take from old mint beds, young sprouts of last year's growth, that have good roots; help the roots out by

loosening the earth with a knife; plant them on a well dug bed, six inches distant from each other.

ROSEMARY, RUE, &c.

Take from any old bed of rosemary, rue, wormwood, lavender, &c. offset shoots or suckers, that rise near, or from the shoots of old plants; plant them on a shaded border, six inches from each other, and water them well; or take slips or cuttings and plant in like manner.

MEDICAL AND POT HERBS.

Sow fennel, dill, burnett, borage, sorrel, marigolds, and other seeds of similar nature, on common earth well dug, and rake them in; they may (if thinned when they come up) remain in the beds they are sown upon, or you may plant them out in May. Hyssop, savory, thyme, and sweet marjorum must be sown in like manner, on rich light earth, and either thinned when they come up, or transplanted in May.

HYSSOP, THYME, &c.

Hyssop, thyme and savory may be planted this month, in the same manner as directed for rosemary, rue, &c. this month.

NASTURTIUMS, OR INDIAN CRESSES.

Sow the seed in light rich earth, in drills three or four feet asunder, and one inch deep; drop the seeds two or three inches apart, and cover them with earth. When they are six inches above ground, give them sticks to climb by; the flowers, leaves and fruit are used for pickles or salads: or drop three seeds in a hill, leaving a space in the middle for a stake.

CHIVES.

Break old roots into small parts, containing each eight or ten small bulbs, plant them with a dibble,

six or eight inches apart; they will grow into large bunches.

BASIL.

Sow this seed the latter end of this month, on a bed of rich earth and rake it in; when it comes up, plant it in drills twelve inches asunder.

PARSLEY.

May be sown in rows nine inches apart, or on the edges of beds and borders; tread in the seed and rake the ground.

SMALL SALADING.

Sow radishes, rape, mustard, cresses, &c. once a week in drills three inches asunder, cover them lightly with fine earth, and wash off any hoar frosts that seize the plants, with your watering pot; this must be done in the morning before the sun comes on them. If cakes of earth obstruct them when they are appearing, whisk it off with a slight broom.

CORIANDER AND CHERVIL.

Sow these seeds separately, in drills nine inches asunder, cover them half an inch deep with earth, and keep them clear of weeds.

CELERY.

This is a better time than last month to sow celery for planting out in July. Sow it on rich light earth, cover it a quarter of an inch deep, and water it in dry weather. There are three kinds; turnip rooted, hollow stalk, and solid stalk. The roots of the former swell like a turnip; when it is planted out, it must be done on level ground; the other kinds must be planted in trenches. Sow a crop early, and a crop late this month, for succession.

PEAS.

Sow peas at different times this month, to have successive crops; this is a good time to sow marrow-fats, green Prussian, dwarf prolifics, and dwarf blue imperial; sow the large kinds in rows five feet asunder, and two inches deep. In dry weather, earth up the peas that are above ground, and stick those that are six inches high, unless they are dwarf kinds.

TURNIP ROOTED RADISHES.

Sow white and red turnip rooted radish seed, separately, in light ground, and rake the seed in, evenly. Thin the plants to five or six inches apart, as soon as they have leaves an inch broad.

CARROTS AND PARSNIPS.

Sow a principal crop this month on light ground in an open situation; dig the ground deep, and break it well, else the roots will be deformed; the seed must be sown thinly and evenly, trodden in regularly, and then well raked; if you have not light ground, do not tread in the seed; only rake it in, or sow in shallow drills twelve inches asunder, to facilitate weeding.

RADISHES.

You may now sow radishes in any warm border, or dry sheltered situation; a light rich soil is the most congenial for this root. I have never seen them succeed better at this early season, than in the alleys between asparagus beds; after these are dressed, a light crop may, without the least injury to the asparagus, be sowed all over the beds; the early short top is the proper kind to sow at this season.

ONIONS AND LEEKS.

This is the proper time to sow onions and leeks.

Sow them in drills, on rich ground, not wet or stubborn, that has had good rotten dung into it, a spade deep; divide the ground into beds, with alleys between, for the convenience of raking and weeding. Sow the seed when the ground will take readily, i. e. fall asunder easily under the rake; if the earth is very light, tread in the seed before you rake the beds.

SPINACH.

Sow spinach twice this month for a succession of crops; prefer the round leafed, smooth seeded kind. It is larger than prickly seed spinach; sow now in open situations, broad cast, tread the seed in evenly and then rake the ground; weed the early crops, and thin them six inches apart. What was sown last fall must be well weeded, and the earth stirred with a hoe; if the plants are too close, thin them for use, and of those that stand wide, crop the large leaves only, till they begin to run.

CABBAGES.

About the middle of this month transplant cabbage plants into the ground where they are to remain till perfect: or it may be done early in the month, if the plants are strong, and the weather mild; plant them eighteen inches or two feet asunder, having first dunged the ground. If the winter plants, sown last fall, are injured by frost, sow the seeds of early cabbages during this month, viz. sugar loaf, Yorkshire and Battersea. Sow also Dutch red cabbage seed to raise plants for winter and spring use; all those seeds should be sown in open situations. Sow cabbage seed broad cast, and rake it in.

LETTUCES.

Sow Silesia, green and white coss, white and brown Dutch, common cabbage and grand admiral lettuce, at different times this month for a succes-

sion: sow on rich ground well broken, the situation open; sow broad cast, and rake the seed lightly in. Transplant into rich ground, plants that have stood the winter, leaving the strongest plants ten inches apart: water those you transplant.

ASPARAGUS.

In a situation that enjoys the full sun, and where the earth is light and rich, trench the ground, and bury plenty of rotten dung in each trench, twelve or sixteen inches below the surface. When you have thus prepared a bed four aud a half feet wide, and any length you require, stretch a line upon the bed from end to end, nine inches from the edge, cut out a small trench six inches deep, place the plants upright in the trench, ten inches asunder, and draw a little earth to the roots, to keep the plants in their position. When this trench is planted, draw the earth you took out of it upon the plants, and proceed to make another trench parallel to the last, at twelve inches distance; plant it in like manner, and so proceed till the bed is planted; it will thus contain four trenches, and have nine inches of earth outside of the outermost trenches. Leave an alley two feet wide between this bed and the next, and mark the alleys with stakes. The plants must be roots one or two years old, with no top, the former are preferable. You may sow a crop of onions on the bed over the plants, and rake them in. In three years the asparagus will be fit to cut, and will continue to produce twelve or eighteen years if properly dressed, as directed in the spring and fall months. Plantations may be made with equal or more success by sowing seeds instead of planting plants, but the crop from seed will be a year longer in coming. If the bed is sown with seeds, they must be dropped in holes half an inch deep, three or four seeds in a hole, the holes nine or ten inches apart, forming four rows the length of the bed, and twelve inches asunder. Fill the holes with earth,

and when the plants come up pretty strong, thin them, leaving the strongest plant in each hole, and clear them of weeds

FORK AND DRESS ASPARAGUS.

This month fork asparagus beds; loosen every part of the earth, but do not go too deep lest you injure the crown of the roots. The operation is to assist the buds to spring up freely, and that the earth may receive air and rain; the beds must be raked before the crops begin to appear; pare the alleys and throw a little earth on the beds before you begin to fork.

SOW ASPARAGUS SEED

About the middle of this month on a bed of rich earth, tread it in, cover it with rich earth an inch deep, and rake the bed smooth. When the plants come up, water them occasionally if the weather be dry, and keep them free from weeds; these are for planting out next spring. See the last article, and the forcing of asparagus in January and February; slaughter house dung is good for those seed beds.

DRESSING AND PLANTING ARTICHOKES.

If the plants that were trenched up and covered ast winter begin to shoot strongly, level down the earth, as you proceed loo en well all the ground about the plants, strip all the shoots or suckers except two or three of the strongest on each stool or root, which must remain; close the earth well about the roots and suckers which you leave attached to it. The shoots you slip off will make a new plantation, thus—spread plenty of rotten dung (or sheep's dung and ashes) on a piece of good ground in an open situation, and dig it in. Plant the shoots with a dibble, in rows four feet asunder, each shoot distant from the other three feet, and six inches deep, water them immediately, and often until they take

root. Next fall, the plantation will produce a good crop if it be kept clear of weeds and well watered in the summer. It will produce well for five or six years, viz. in July and August the three first years, and in June or July the last two years. The plantation will continue longer producing well, if no other crops are sown among the plants.

SOW AND PLANT BROCOLI.

Sow early purple and cauliflower brocoli the middle of the month, or earlier if the weather is mild, and some more, at the latter end of the month. They will come up next fall; sow the seed broad cast and rake it in.

Take rotten dung, spread it on the ground, and dig or trench it in a spade deep, burying the dung regularly. Take plants that have stood on borders or under frames all winter, plant them two and a half feet asunder in rows, the rows two and a half feet apart. You may sow a crop of radishes or spinach on the ground after you plant the brocoli.

CAULIFLOWERS.

Plants raised last month may be pricked out on rich earth, in a warm situation, if the latter end of this month is fine settled weather. Sow cauliflower seed in a bed of rich earth, in a warm situation, any time this month. Sow the seed broad cast, and cover it half an inch with earth.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.

You must form hot beds, to receive the cucumbers and melon plants raised last month; earth the beds about ten inches, and under the centre of each sash, plant one of the pots of plants from the seed bed; the plants can be readily turned out of the pot, with the ball of earth entire, and carefully deposited without injuring the plants. Your chief care now will be to continue a regular heat in the bed,

by the addition of linings of fresh dung round the bed, as the heat may decay; give air, and water moderately; pinch off the bud on the point of the first runner; when the second rough leaf is about the size of a cent, is the right time to perform this; it has a great tendency to make the plant produce a new set of productive runners, as soon as they produce blossoms. The males must be taken off as soon as they are completely expanded, and apply their centre to that of the females, which are easily distinguished by the embryo fruit under the blossom. This is an operation of great importance to their bringing fruit to perfection, and should never be omitted to vines in hot beds.

VINES.

If you did not finish the pruning of your vines last month, it must be done very early this month, because they are now apt to bleed when cut. See methods of pruning in January.

It is now the proper time to plant cuttings of vines, (see the method in February.) Trelisses for tying the vines to, must be completed this month; they should be five feet high, the stakes about three feet asunder, and have four cross rails.

STRAWBERRIES.

Clear the beds of litter and straggling strings that remain; you may also plant strawberries if not done last month, (see February,) but the fall is the proper time, (see fall months,) as those planted in spring on natural ground will not bear fruit the summer following.

FRUIT TREES.

This is a good time to plant fruit trees in general. See the different methods in January and February.

HEAD DOWN BUDDED TREES.

Young trees and stocks that were budded last

summer must be headed down. Cut the head off about four inches above the place where the bud was inserted.

ANNUAL FLOWERS.

Early in March make a hot bed two feet high (see formation of hot beds in January, kitchen garden,) cover it six inches deep with rich light earth and sow tender annuals upon it; such as the sensitive plant, ice plant, tricolour, amaranthus, &c. Those seeds should be covered about an inch deep, and have a glass frame or other covering, placed over them immediately, to forward them for early flowering. After the heat, rises give them air daily in fine weather, and moderate watering twice or thrice a week.

Annual flowers, less tender than those mentioned above, such as mignionette, palma christi, China-aster, marvel of Peru, India pink, ten-week stocks, French and African marigold, amaranthus, hollyhocks, stramoniums, persicarias, &c. may be sown this month, on rich light ground, in a warm situation. Sow them on beds or borders, and cover them about an inch deep. They require to be sheltered at night under hoop arches with mats over them, or sheds of branches or straw: water the flowers in dry weather when they appear. Hardy annual flowers, such as mallow, flos adonis, sunflowers, oriental mallow, sweet sultan, Lavatera lupines, Spanish nigella, Venus' looking-glass, candy tuft, Venus' navelwort, Lobel's catchfly, double poppy, snails, caterpillars, drawf annual-lychnis, convolvolus minor, Belvidera, &c. may be sown this month, in warm situations, on rich light earth, and will want water in dry weather when they appear.

FLOWERS IN POTS.

Auriculas, carnations, hyacinths, and tulips, &c. in pots, must be dressed and fresh-earthed, if not

done in February, (see February,) and those that require it, supported with sticks.

BULBS, viz. CROCUSES, RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, &c.

In severe weather, these flowers must still be protected by hoop arches covered with mats, but in fine weather may be exposed to the sun. This month anemones and ranunculuses may be planted, in rich warm borders, watering them in dry weather, after they appear.

FIBROUS-ROOTED FLOWERS.

Latter end of this month sow perennial and biennial fibrous rooted flowers, viz. pinks, sweet-williams, rose campion, catchfly, Canterbury bells, French honey suckle, scabiouses, columbines, Greek valerian, stock July flowers, carnations, wall-flowers, purple rag-wort, dwarf sun-flowers, snap-dragons, &c. These seeds, and others of the same class, should be sown in an open situation—sown thin, and raked regularly—the smaller seeds a quarter, the larger half an inch deep. Water the beds lightly in dry weather. In May or June, the flowers must be transplanted into rich light earth, where they will flower.

Perennial flowers may this month be transplanted into beds or borders, from the beds where they were planted last year, viz. such as have been mentioned, and rockets, campanulas, batchelor's buttons, golden rod, double fever-few, monk's hood, foxgloves, &c. They will require watering often till fresh rooted, and will flower this season. Dwarf flowers with fibrous roots may also be planted, and watered till well rooted, viz. London pride, violets, double daisies, primroses, thrift, hepaticas, &c.

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND TREES.

This month you may plant jessmines, lilacs, roses, dwarf, almond, double flowering cherry, bladder

nats, mezercons, laburnums, &c. In planting shrubs, open the ground so as to receive the roots (having pruned off stragglers) without being cramped; in filling the holes shake the trees, that the earth may close round the small roots. If the soil is poor, mix dung or compost with the earth you put in the holes; after filling the holes, tread down the earth, water the plants, and support the tall ones with stakes; if planted in clumps, place the tallest plants in the rear, the smallest in front, planting at such distances as the ultimate natural growth of the plants require. Sow seeds of all kinds of flowering shrubs and evergreens to raise plants.

EDGING OF BORDERS, &c.

This is the proper time to plant edging for borders and beds, viz. box, thrift, &c. In dry weather water them till they are well rooted.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This is a good time to make grass walks. First level and roll the ground—then cut sods of equal size and thickness from a pasture, lay them neatly, and roll them well, or sow grass seed very thick, and rake it in and roll the ground as soon as it is dry. Clean grass and gravel walks—the latter may be dug, turning the top to the bottom, which will destroy the weeds and moss, roll them well afterwards. Weed all your flower borders well, and prepare more for next month. Water your seed beds and young plants.

GREEN HOUSE.

Many of the green house plants will be now in flower, such as lauristinus, coronilla, stock gilliflowers, China roses, &c. These plants will require a regular supply of water two or three times a week, and every mild day, plenty of air ought to be admitted. This will make the plants flower strong and profusely. You may also shift any that

requires larger pots. Cutting of roses, myrtles, geraniums, coronillas, and others, may now be struck in a moderate hot bed.

APRIL.

TURNIPS.

Sow early Dutch turnip-seed on light ground, in a warm situation, to come in next May. The ground must be well dug and raked, and the seed raked in.

BASIL.

Sow basil and other sweet herbs this month on rich light earth, well dug and raked; sow pretty thick either in small shallow drills or broad casts; the former method is preferable; rake them in lightly. They may be planted out in May or June.

POTATOES.

The beginning of this month is a good time to plant a general crop of early potatoes, which, after being finished in the same style as directed last month, you may also sow a crop of short top radishes over the whole. They will be fit to pull by the time the potatoes need hoeing, which ought to be performed as soon as possible after they are come up.

PEAS.

Twice or three times this month sow peas as directed in March, to keep up a succession of crops. Earth up peas that have been sown previous to this time, as soon as they are two or three inches above ground, and do this when the ground is dry. Stick those that are five or six inches high. Marrow-fats and other large peas will require sticks six or eight

feet high; but sticks five feet high are sufficient for the smaller kind. Spanish morottos, dwarf green imperial Prussians, green and white marrow-fats, and other large peas, are the kinds to sow this month, and must be in rows four or five feet apart.

BUSH AND LIMA BEANS.

About the last of this month, you may plant a few of the liver coloured or Quaker beans, on a dry soil and sheltered situation, in drills two feet apart, an inch deep, and about two inches asunder in the drills; a few hills also of the Lima or any other running bean may be planted, though I would advise to defer planting any general crop of these beans till next month, as it generally happens that those planted in May, come in bearing as soon as those planted in April, and likewise produce the far best crops.

MELONGENAS, LOVE APPLES AND CAPSICUMS.

Sow melongenas, or egg plants; love apples, or tomatoes; and capsicums, or peppers, this month, as directed in last, or on open ground, it must be rich and light.

SCORZONERA AND SALSAFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

This is a good time to sow these seeds. Sow them broad cast, in open situations, and rake them in; thin them in May to six inches apart.

CARROTS AND PARSNIPS.

If not sown before, sow early this month, as directed in February and March.

NASTURTIUMS.

Sow seed in rich light earth, in drills an inch deep, and about a yard apart. Sow the seeds two inches apart, and cover them up a couple of inches deep, or sow in hills three feet apart, three seeds in each hill, having a space in the middle for a stake.

PLANT SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Plant young sprouts of mint with roots to them, as directed last month, or take young sprouts about sixteen inches long; cut them into lengths of five inches, plant them four inches apart, in rows six inches asunder, and water them well. Plant tansey, sorrel, tarragon, chives, chamomile, balm, pennyroyal, where they are to remain, about eight inches apart: choose slips of last year's growth.

Plant sage, marjorum, savory, hyssop, thyme, rue, rosemary, and lavender, in shady borders. Choose slips of last year's growth, six or eight inches long, and plant them four or six inches apart, putting them half way in the ground, and watering them well. Next spring they may be taken up and planted in beds or rows, about a foot asunder.

CAULIFLOWERS.

The strongest plants from seed sown early this spring, may be planted out where they are to remain. Do this the latter end of this month; the weak plants may remain till the first of June.

Plants from seed sown last month may be pricked (three inches apart) into nursery beds, latter end of this month, watering them well. The ground should be previously well dunged and dug. In dry weather water them twice or thrice a week.

LEEKS AND ONIONS.

If you neglected to sow these seeds last month, do it early this. (See directions in March.)

CELERY.

Plants from seed sown in February and early in March, may be pricked out into nursery beds of rich light earth; place them about three inches apart. In about five weeks they will be fit to take up and plant in trenches.

Sow celery this month, on a bed of rich light

earth, well dug and raked; sow the seed pretty thick, rake it in, and water it lightly in dry weather; watering must be continued after the plants come up.

ASPARAGUS.

Your early asparagus beds will now be ready for cutting, and the later beds will want forking and attention to the heat. See February and March.

ARTICHOKES.

Dress and slip artichokes that want those operations. See directions in March.

Early this month make new plantations of artichokes as directed in March, or sow seed broad cast on a bed of rich light earth well dug.

N. B. Slips planted will produce a year sooner than seed.

CABBAGES AND SAVOYS.

This is a proper time to transplant early cabbage and savoys, that were sown this spring; earth up those that have been transplanted.

RADISHES.

Sow salmon and short top radishes two or three times this month, for a succession of crops; sow the seed on the surface and rake it in. Weed your early radishes, and thin them so as to stand two or three inches asunder and water them often in dry weather. Turnip rooted radishes may be sown in moist ground. When the leaves are an inch broad, thin and weed them. Transplant radishes for raising seed as directed in May.

LETTUCES.

Dig beds a spade deep, in an open situation, the earth rich; sow the seeds on the surface and rake them in. The best for this month are grand admiral cabbage; also imperial and Silesia; you may

sow two or three times this month. Transplant the lettuces that were sown heretofore, into rich earth, well dug and raked; place them about ten inches apart, water them immediately, and in dry weather they will require water often till well rooted in the earth. Draw the young plants from seed beds or nursery beds in such a manner as to leave the others at equal distances.

CUCUMBERS.

The fruit of your early cucumbers will now begin to appear; where you have not yet done it, you must impregnate the female flower as directed in March. Give the hot beds air freely, and water them when dry; attend the heat, and temper it as necessity requires; cover the glasses when the nights are cold. Directions at large for these purposes will be found, in the preceding months, under the article cucumbers.

Plant cucumbers any time this month in open ground, in hills of rich light earth, about four feet apart, each hill containing about half a bushel of earth; put five or six seeds in each hill, covering them an inch deep; when the plants appear above ground a yellow insect is often destructive to them; they must be killed by hand: or, on large plantations of cucumbers they may be nearly destroyed by spreading soot, wood ashes, or unslacked lime, thinly over the places in the morning before the dew goes off.

MELONS.

At a great distance from gourds, pumpkins, &c. plant melon seeds, that have been kept at least three years, on beds about three feet wide, which must be previously prepared by bringing a mixture of new earth and rotten dung. This must be well dug into the ground the length of the bed right along the middle of it; stretch your line along the middle of the bed; plant your seeds about three feet

apart, fout or five seeds together, an inch deep. The best kinds are the nutmeg, Romana, green flesh, pine-apple, large rock cantelope, &c. Destroy insects when the plants appear. See cucumbers in April.

WATER MELONS.

Plant water melons in geod light ground, in hills ten feet apart; the hills must be prepared with old ashes, rotten dung, or new earth, and be as large as a bushel. Sow three or four seeds in each hill, an inch deep, and keep the ground clear from weeds with a hoe, spade, or plough. Destroy insects when the plants appear. See cucumbers this month.

SQUASHES.

Plant squashes in hills as large as a half bushel each, four feet apart; choose light soil, put three or four seeds in each hill, half an inch deep, and when the plants appear, destroy the insects which generally infest the young plants; it may be done by strewing soot, wood ashes, or unslacked lime (in powder) over the plants, when wet with dew.

PUMPKINS AND GOURDS.

Plant pumpkins and gourds in hills of rich earth, about the size of a bushel each, and ten feet apart; put two or three seeds in each hill two inches deep. When the plants come up, destroy the insects on them as directed for squashes, &c. The farina of these, and plants of the like nature, injures melons if they grow near each other.

OCKRA.

Plant ockra beans in drills three feet apart; drop three or four seeds in the drills, on spots twelve inches asunder and cover them up. When the plants appear two or three inches above ground, thin them, leaving the best plant on each spot.

GRAFTING.

Early, or the middle of this month, is the best time for grafting; it is performed in different methods, the best are the following:

Cleft Grafting.—Cut off the head of your stock at the height you please, cleave it with a strong knife across the middle, so deep as to admit the graft, then cut about an inch and an half length of the top of the stock in a sloping manner, that the top may be reduced to half its diameter, observe the sloping cut must be across the cleft; your graft or scion should be four or five inches long, and should have four or six eyes: cut the lower end of it into the shape of a wedge about two inches long, leaving double the quantity of wood on one side the pith that you do on the other, so that one side will show double the bark the other does. Open the cleft with a chissel inserted at the sloped side of the stock, place the graft in the cleft, keeping the bark side of the graft to the back side of the stock, so that the two rinds may meet exactly—remove the chissel, tie the graft and stock firmly together, with a soft bandage, and cover the bandage with grafting clay, which cover must be made of an oval form, extending an inch above the top of the stock, as much below the bottom of the graft, and thick enough effectually to exclude rain and sun. The graft must be frequently examined, and if any clay falls off or is cracked, repair the covering. In June the clay and bandages may be taken off, as the grafts and stocks will by that time be united.

Whip Grafting is generally performed upon small stocks with grafts of nearly the same diameter Cut your stock at the height you wish it, cut it off where the rind is smooth—pare off the rind and part of the wood on one side of the stock, about two inches in length, and sloping inwards—cut your grafts sloping to fit the stock exactly—then cut a slit or tongue in the graft, extending upwards half

an inch, cut a slit in the stock downwards to receive the tongue—having placed the graft upon the stock thus, the rinds meeting exactly, tie them together firmly with a soft bandage, and immediately cover the bandage with clay, (see cleft grafting, preceding page.)

Crown Grafting is performed upon stocks that will not cleave readily, and upon branches of trees (particularly apples and pears) whose fruit is to be changed to a better kind.

Cut off the top of the trees or branch level, and pare it smooth—cut your graft to have a small shoulder about two inches from the end, for resting upon the top of the stock, and from that shoulder slope the graft away on one side to a flat point at the end; pare away a little bark on each side of the circular part of the graft—with a wedge, flat on one side, circular on the other; open a place between the bark and wood of the stock, large enough to admit the graft and thrust it in, so that the shoulder will rest on the stock—in driving the wedge keep the flat side to the wood, that the round side may make room for the round part of the graft.

Thus several grafts may be placed on one branch or tree. When done bind them well on, and cover with clay so as to prevent water from lodging on the top of the stock or getting to the grafts—those grafts will be well united to the ensuing summer; in the mean time it is necessary to secure them from being blown away, by fastening stakes firmly to the stocks, and tying them to the grafts. Crown grafting will be done most easily the latter end of this month or beginning of May, because the sap being rising, the bark will part from the wood better.—The clay covering must be examined occasionally and repaired if necessary.

OBSERVATIONS ON GRAFTING.

Your grafts must be last year's shoots—they may be taken from the trees on which they grow, either

when you are going to use them, or a few weeks before, provided you lay the lower end of them in dry earth in a warm situation, and shelter them well from severe weather: shoots for grafting next month, should be cut this month, and laid up in this manner, because the buds will swell fast the latter end of this month, and soon after be too far advanced to take kindly with the stocks.

Graft apples upon stocks raised from kernels of apples, or crab apples. The kernels may be sown in February or November, in beds about three feet wide; sow them pretty thick, and cover an inch, or an inch and a half deep with earth—if not sown till February, you must keep the kernels in sand—the plants will appear in six weeks: next fall, or spring following, the largest may be planted in nursery beds; the second or third year they will be in order to graft on for dwarfs—the fourth or fifth year in order to graft on, for standards.

Graft pears on stocks raised from kernels of pears or quinces—sow kernels of pears, and attend the plants in the manner just described for apples. Graft cherries on stocks raised from cherry stones, either of black or red cherries—sow the stones in October or November, on beds about four feet wide, covering them about two inches with earth.

The second year after sowing they will be fit to plant in nursery beds—the fourth year fit to graft or bud for dwarfs and espaliers, and the sixth year fit to graft for standards. Graft plumbs on stocks raked from plumb-stones. Sow the stones in the fall (say October or November) in beds, covering them with about two inches of earth; transplant them into nursery beds next fall or spring following; in two or three years they will be fit to graft upon. Stones of cherries and plumbs may be kept in sand over winter, and sown in February or March. Stocks of fruit trees may be raised from suckers and cuttings, but those from seed are generally stronger.

VINES.

Vines may be planted this month, or may be propagated by layers, if not done before (see February and March) but it is now rather late.

DRESS VINES.

Rub off all shoots that appear on old branches, unless the shoots are wanted to fill vacancies, for shoots from old branches rarely produce fruit. On last year's wood, where two shoots come from one eye, rub off the worst, else they will impoverish each other, and neither bear good fruit. This operation of rubbing off useless shoots, is to be performed with the finger and thumb. All superfluous shoots must be rubbed off, so that what remains may have room to be trained regularly along the trellises, and receive the benefit of the sun. In the vineyard, hoe up weeds between the vines in dry weather; and if not done before, drive stakes firmly in the ground, and tie the vines gently, first rubbing off all useless side shoots, and shoots from old wood.

BUDDED TREES.

The trees that were budded last summer must be examined; any shoots that come on the stock must be cut off close, and the young shoots above the stock be examined and cleared from insects; if you see the leaves curled up, pluck them off, as insects are the cause.

PLANT FRUIT TREES.

Fruit trees may be planted early this month, if not done before, as plumbs, cherries, apples and pears; but it is rather late for peaches, apricots and nectarines The trees you plant now, water very well immediately, and frequently in dry weather, till they take root.

ESPALIERS.

Rub off all shoots that appear in such situations that they cannot be trained, and all *superfluous* side shoots—but retain as many of the latter for training as you have room for.

STRAWBERRIES.

Keep your strawberry beds clean from weeds; cover the beds with straw or grass to keep the fruit clean; frequently water the beds that are in bloom, to swell the fruit.

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS.

Seeds of evergreen and flowering shrubs may be sown early this month, in beds of light earth, covering them half an inch to two inches deep, according to their size. What has been sown before this month, must be kept clear from weeds, and lightly watered; frequently in dry weather.

Those that were sown last year, may be pricked out into nursery rows, distant from six inches to thirty, according to their growth. Hollies may be grafted, viz. the variegated kinds upon common holly stocks. See mode of grafting in March.

INARCHING.

Shrubs are often grafted by inarching, which is performed thus:—The stock upon which you graft, and the tree from which you take a graft, must be so near each other, that the graft where it grows can be brought to touch the stock; because the graft is not to be cut from its parent till some months after the operation, neither is the head of the stock to be cut off till that time. The shrubs being in this situation, take the branch you wish to graft, bring it to touch the body of the stock, where they are of an equal thickness, pare away part of the bark and wood of each, in such a manner that they will fit each other, rind joining rind; cut a thin

tongue in the branch upwards and a slit downwards in the stock to receive the tongue; tie the branch and stock together with a soft bandage, and cover it with clay to keep out air and sun; drive a stake firmly in the ground, and tie the trees so that the wind cannot displace the graft: the head of the stock must not be cut, nor the graft cut from its parent for three or four months.

ANNUAL FLOWERS.

Latter end of April transplant tender annuals sown in hot beds, into borders of rich light earth, in warm situations, and at the same time sow seeds of the same kinds of flowers in open ground in warm situations—also, cockscombs, tricolours, double balsams, globe amaranthus, ice plants, &c. They require to be sheltered at night, and in cold weather, with hoops and mats, and to be watered lightly in warm weather, after they appear.

Less tender annuals, as chrysanthimums, winter cherry, zinnia, various kinds of amaranthus and others mentioned last month, may be sown this; they must be sown in rich light earth, on borders or patches, where they are to remain.

Hardy annuals must be sown this month, viz. lupines, larkspur, sweet sultans, flos adonis, poppy, hawk-weed, devil in a bush, dwarf lychnis, Venus' navel-wort, convolvolus, major and minor, tangier and sweet-scented peas, nasturtiums, virgin stocks, Venus' looking-glass, sun-flowers, sweet alysson, &c. Sow these seeds where they are to remain, and water them in dry weather, after they appear; if they come up too thick, draw as many as are necessary, and transplant them either into pots or elsewhere.

MIGNONETTE AND TEN-WEEK STOCK.

Sow these this month; they will be fit to transplant in May and June.

HYACINTHS, AND OTHER FLOWERS IN POTS.

Choice flowers planted in pots must be sheltered from the sun when very hot, by drawing mats over the hoops; also from heavy rains, and at nights in bad weather. The stalks that are too weak for the flowers, must be supported with sticks.

CARNATIONS AND PINKS.

Sow carnations and pinks this month, on good light earth, well dug and raked level; sow the seed pretty thick, rake it in lightly about a quarter inch deep—water them frequently in dry weather.

POLYANTHUS AND AURICULAS.

Sow polyanthus and auricula seeds this month, on good light earth, not much exposed to the sun: sow them pretty thick and rake it in lightly; when the plants appear, keep them well weeded: in July or August they should be pricked out on a border shaded from the sun, and watered. Those raised from seed last year will now be in bloom, and the best may be transplanted by themselves.

FIBROUS-ROOTED FLOWERS.

Biennial and perennial flowers, with fibrous roots, may be sown this month; such as stock July flowers, columbines. sweet-williams, wall-flowers, Greek valerian, holly-hocks, French honey-suckles, catch-fly, rose campions, &c. sow them in beds or borders of rich earth, the larger seeds half an inch, and the smaller, a quarter of an inch deep. Water them often in dry weather, both before and after they come up.

Transplant, this month, biennial and perennial plants with fibrous roots, as golden rods, asters, Canterbury bells, scabiouses, campanulas, sun-flowers, rose-campion, lychnises, rockets, bachelors' buttons, sweet-williams, carnations, holly-hocks, gentiannella, London pride, chamomile,

primroses, fraxinella, double ladies-smock, double ragged-robin, thrift, everlasting peas, &c. and water them.

TUBEROSES.

Plant tuberoses in rich light earth, in a warm situation, two or three inches deep, about twelve inches apart. They will blow in July—they may be propagated by offsetts from the main root, taken off either before you plant the roots, or when you take up the roots—the offsets may be planted in dry light earth, sheltered with mats till May. In dry weather, water them. Next October or September the leaves will fall off, when the roots must be taken up, and preserved for planting next spring. Take them up the following fall, and the year following they will flower.

AURICULAS IN POTS.

Those in bloom must be protected from the hot sun, from heavy showers and wind. Those you intend for seed, must (when the flowers begin to fade) be plunged into a border where they will have the morning sun, and be sheltered at ten or eleven o'clock. Keep them from weeds, and water them in dry weather; in June or July, gather the seed pods as they ripen.

Auriculas are also propagated by suckers from the sides and roots of the old plant. This month plant suckers in pots or borders, in a shady situation, and water them frequently in dry weather—by this mode you can increase your stock of favourite flowers; but when you raise from seed, there is no certainty that the young flowers will be exactly like the old ones. Seedlings sown last fall must be sheltered from the noon sun, and the boxes in which they grow removed the latter end of this month to a shady place. Auricula seeds may be sown early this month.

BALM OF GILEAD

Seed may be sown in a warm situation, on rich earth. Sow the seed and manage the plants as directed for the hardy annuals.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Mow and roll grass walks three or four times this month—gravel walks should now be dug, turned and rolled, if not done last month; in either case, roll them twice a week or oftener; attend carefully to the destruction of insects and weeds, and to the watering of the garden in general in dry weather.

GREEN HOUSE.

In no season of the year will your green house make a more conspicuous appearance than this.—Many of the plants will now be in full bloom; most of them in a free state of growth; and as the weather will often be very mild, you must admit air very freely every good day, and water abundantly. Cuttings of myrtles, geraniums, roses and many other sorts, may now be struck freely in a moderate hot bed.

MAY.

CULTURE AND USE OF THE MANGEL WURZEL.

Time of sowing, months of April and May.—Prepare a plot or field, as for turnips or potatoes; open two drills with the plough, two feet apart, and put in a sufficient quantity of dung, according to the ground; then cover the dung with the double mould board, plough once, or the single plough twice, by riding them up as high as can be well done, with a man shovelling between the drills right and left, smoothing the surface of the ridge above

the dung, which will leave a space 10 or 12 inches broad. This complete method of fallowing will repay the trouble of shovelling, by raising a full proportion of earth under the roots. After sowing it should be well rolled, which completes the whole process. The crop to be afterwards treated the same as that of turnips or potatoes, by putting to and taking off mould, &c. After the roots have been raised, the ground is in a remarkable fine situation for wheat or any other crop.

Use.—Almost all kinds of animals eat the leaves and roots, with great avidity. Both are peculiarly good for feeding swine, and are not less eagerly devoured than corn. They are excellent for milch cows, and possess the quality of making them give a large quantity of the best flavoured milk. They are said to be equally useful for fatting cattle.

MELONS.

Continue to plant melons as directed in April. Remember to destroy insects which infest your plants; for the method of performing this, and the different kinds to be sown, see April. Plant melons distant from gourds, pumpkins, &c. else the farina of the latter will injure the melons.

CUCUMBERS.

Continue to plant cucumbers as directed in April You will now have crops in your hot beds ready for use. The plants of last month will be above ground and require close attention to the destruction of insects. See the method in April.

GOURDS AND PUMPKINS.

Continue to plant gourds and pumpkins, &c. as directed in April. Destroy the insects on the plants of last month, by strewing wood ashes, soot, or unslacked lime, in powder, over the plants, when the dew is upon them.

BEETS.

Draw such beets are are too close, and plant those you draw, about ten inches apart, leaving what remain at the same distance.

POLE AND BUSH BEANS.

Continue to plant bush beans, particularly the running kinds, which plant about three and a half feet asunder; they will require sticks to climb on. Scarlet flowering beans, Lima beans, and the large white Dutch running kinds, are very proper to plant this month, and may be dropt three or four inches apart in the drills, covering them equally with earth an inch and a half deep. The running kinds, planted last month, will now require sticks to climb by, and the better you supply them with sticks, the more they will produce; the sticks may be ten feet long. Dwarfs may be planted if you cannot get sticks easily, but runners are more productive.

CAPSICUMS, OR PEPPERS.

Plant out the capsicums that were sown in March; plant them a foot apart in rich light earth, raked smooth, and water them; you may also sow more seed, as directed in March.

LOVE APPLES, OR TOMATOES.

Plant out the love apples that were sown in March; plant them near fences, along which they must be trained and tied as they branch out, or stakes may be driven in the ground to tie them to. Water them as soon as planted; they may be planted three feet apart.

ARTICHOKES.

Cut off the small heads that grow on the sides, if you want the main heads to grow very large, and weed them well.

ASPARAGUS.

Continue to cut asparagus, the buds of which have got from three to six inches long; when above five or six inches long, they do not eat so well as younger buds; thrust your knife down close by the shoot you want to cut, that you may not wound adjacent ones; cut them slanting upwards, about four inches below the surface. With a hoe, clear away all the weeds in dry weather.

LETTUCES.

Sow coss, admiral cabbage, and Silesia lettuces, two or three times this month, for a succession of crops; sow now in moist ground, and water frequently in dry weather. Transplant lettuces from beds sown in March and April; do this in showery weather; plant them twelve inches apart in moist ground, well dug and raked; water them immediately, and repeat the watering frequently in dry weather.

PARSNIPS AND CARROTS.

Thin and weed your carrots and parsnips with a hoe, or by hand, leaving them six inches apart; those that are pretty well grown may be thinned for use; those more backwards, intended for main crops, should be thinned at once to eight inches distant, that they may have room to attain their full size.

PLANT CABBAGES AND SAVOYS.

Transplant from your spring seed beds, early cabbage and savoys; plant them about two feet apart, or in rows between peas or beans; this should be done in moist weather. Earth up cabbage that have heretofore been planted, to strengthen them. Those that are forming into hearts should be assisted, by tying them with a bandage of twigs, gathering the leaves together, but the

bandage must not be drawn too tight, else the cabbage will be apt to rot.

PLANT CAULIFLOWERS.

Plant out cauliflowers from beds sown in March or April; plant them in good rich earth, two feet and a half apart: take the opportunity of doing this after a shower, if possible; if not, water them immediately, and repeat the watering frequently in dry weather, making little mounds of earth round the plants to contain the water. Examine those that have been planted heretofore, and where you find the flower forming, break down some of the largest leaves, so as to cover it from sun and rain, which will otherwise discolour the flower.

SOW CAULIFLOWERS.

Early this month sow for your fall crop of cauliflowers. When the plants have acquired such growth as to have three leaves an inch broad each, prick them into a nursery bed, about three inches apart; the seed must be sown pretty thick, carefully raked in lightly, and watered frequently in dry weather.

CAPE BROCOLI.

The cape brocoli succeeds well in our climate. This delicious species of brocoli, has been but lately introduced into our country, and is thought by many quite equal to cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the fifteenth of this month, for a fall crop; the plants will be fit for transplanting about the latter end of June or beginning of July: they should be planted out in rows, two and a half feet apart, and, if the season is good, they will begin to flower in October. The ground should be prepared in the same manner as for cabbages. (For spring crop see August.)

Sow white and purple brocoli twice this month, to have a succession; plant them out in July; they

will have heads early next year and yield nice sprouts afterwards; sow the seed in rich earth, and rake it well and even, in an open situation.

SOW CABBAGES AND SAVOYS.

This is the proper time to sow cabbage and savoys for winter crops, they will be fit to transplant in July; they will have good heads in October, and continue in order for use till next spring.

ATTENTION TO BEANS IN BLOSSOM.

Top your small early beans (if you wish to have very early crops) as soon as the bottom blossoms begin to open. The early mazagan bean may be topped when the stalk is eighteen inches high, and the large sorts when thirty inches high. By topping your beans the pods will set sooner and swell faster; the nourishment from the root going to the pods, which nourishment would go to the tops if not cut off. When beans are ripe, cut them off rather than pull them.

POTATOES.

Early this month earth up potatoes that were planted early in the spring.

ONIONS.

Keep your onions well weeded; thin those that stand too close; leave them standing four or five inches apart, except such as you are thinning daily for use; those may remain close.

SOW PEAS.

Continue to sow peas (three or four times this month) viz. green imperial and dwarf prolific, marrow-fats, Knight's tall honey, hotspurs of various kinds and dwarfs. Earth up peas that require it, as the crops succeed each other, and keep them clear of weeds; top those that are in blossom (as directed for beans this month.) also, stick peas

that have advanced two or three inches above ground; they will produce better crops for doing it. The larger kinds of peas require sticks about seven feet high, the smaller kinds about five or six feet, according to the height they grow; the sticks should have twigs from their sides, extending lengthways along the rows for the tendrils to catch hold of. The sticks should also be placed on the southern and eastern sides of the plants, because they incline that way to the sun. Your earliest crops will now be ready for gathering.

RADISHES.

Continue to sow salmon, short-top, and turnip-rooted radishes twice or thrice this month, water all your radishes in dry weather, and keep them well weeded. See directions for sowing in former months.

In wet weather transplant radishes for seed; choose long straight roots with short tops, the roots of a pale red colour; dibble them in two or three feet asunder; if the weather is not wet, water them well.

POT HERBS, &c.

You may sow coriander, chervil, thyme, savory, marjorum, and other pot herbs this month, as directed in former months, and water them frequently.

CELERY.

Prick out celery from your seed beds into a nursery bed of rich light earth, the rows about six inches asunder, and the plants about three inches apart; water them frequently; a situation shaded from the sun is the best.

Sow a plentiful crop of celery in rich light earth, well dug and levelled; sow the seeds tolerably thick and rake them in. In hot weather shelter them from the sun in the middle of the day till the plants come up, and in dry weather water them

three or four times a week; they will be fit to plant out in July and August, and fit for use next fall and spring.

CARDOONS.

Those which were sown before this time must be thinned if they stand too close; prick some plants into a nursery bed, four or five inches apart, and leave the remainder at the same distance.

Basil and other sweet herbs may be planted this month in rich light earth, in rows a foot asunder, the plants six inches apart.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This month continual care and attention is required to destroy weeds, and in dry weather to water your crops often, particularly, keep plants, lately planted, watered frequently. Well water is not fit for this purpose without previous exposure to the sun twenty-four hours. Pond and ditch water is the best, not only because it is in a temperature congenial to the earth, but because it contains a quality nutritious to the plants. Some crops that stand close, must be weeded before the weeds acquire much growth, and that by hand; those which stand far asunder may be done with the hoe.

ESPALIER FRUIT TREES.

Apples, pears, plumbs, and cherries, will now require pruning and training—cut off useless ill-growing shoots that cannot be trained—also, superfluous shoots for which you have not room—train the remainder their full length, because the fruit is produced in greater abundance towards the extremities; however, where wood is wanted, or likely to be wanted next year, shorten some good shoots that they may produce the wood wanted. (See directions in January.) Apricots, peaches, and nectarines, will also require pruning and train-

ing this month, in the same manner as apples, pears, &c. (See directions above, and in January.) Standard fruit trees will require to have useless buds rubbed off, and stakes driven in to support young planted trees.

When the fruit on nectarines, apricots, and peaches, come so thick as to touch each other, pull the worst fruit that the remainder may have room to swell and have sufficient nourishment. If insects attack the trees, they should be smoked with tobacco smoke, or have tobacco dust strewed over them—watering the branches and leaves in dry weather will also tend to destroy insects.

VINES.

Clear vines of useless young shoots by pruning them before they begin to entangle. All the shoots that show young fruit upon them must remain, be trained regularly, and tied up. Such shoots also as are strong, and well situated for training in, to produce shoots for next year must remain. This being done, all shoots that rise in any part of the vines afterwards, must be rubbed off as they appear.—In general, this spring pruning may be done without a knife, by the finger and thumb. In the vineyard, the vines must be cleared of small dangling shoots, also of those that show no appearance of fruit. Those that have fruit and those that are well situated and strong, for service next year, must be trained close and regular to the stakes—clear ground well from weeds, as this will improve the fruit much. After this time the young shoots that appear, must be rubbed off immediately.

STRAWBERRIES.

Early this month strawberries will want water thrice a week in dry weather. Give as much water as will reach the roots—otherwise the fruit will be poor.

NEW GRAFTED AND NEW BUDDED TREES.

Repair the clay coverings on trees lately grafted where the grafts are not perfectly united to the stocks. When shoots appear on the stocks of trees that have been budded last summer, rub the shoots off close that the buds may have all the nourishment from the roots.

YOUNG PLANTS.

Water those you have planted in March and April, at least once a week, in dry weather, and defend the roots of the tender kinds by laying some earth or dung round them, to keep the roots from being hurt by the sun. Water every second day, in dry weather, your seedling plants, whether above ground or not; some of the tender kinds will also want a shelter from the hot sun.

TULIPS.

Take up the roots of tulips whose leaves and stems begin to decay, clear the roots from earth and loose skins—dry the roots in a shady place and put them up for future planting. Take the seed pods off tulips that are done flowering, particularly the best kinds, the seeds will impoverish the roots if they are suffered to ripen.

HYACINTHS.

When the leaves of those flowers begin to decay after flowering, take up the roots, lay them sideways in a ridge of dry earth, thrown up for the purpose, the stems and leaves hanging downwards on the side of the ridge—they may lie here three weeks, that the moisture in the roots may evaporate gradually; then take them up, clear them of the stalks, leaves and earth, and lay them a week or

ten days to harden, in a dry place, before you put them up for next planting season.

FALL CROCUSSES, NARCISSUS, &c.

Bulbous roots that flower in the fall, will now have their leaves decayed. Every two or three years the roots of these flowers should be taken up, and this is the best month to do it; take them up in dry weather, separate the offsetts from the main roots, and dry the whole in the sun, to be planted in July or August—or they may be planted now, either main roots or offsetts—main roots will flower in the fall.

ANNUAL FLOWERS.

Transplant tender annuals this month, if not done before, as cockscombs, tricolours, egg-plants, globe amaranthus, balsams—also, those less tender, as hollyhocks, mavel of Peru, persicaria, mignonette, China-asters, amaranthuses, African and French marigolds, India pink, ten-weeks stock, scabiouses, &c. Transplant them in showery weather. Sow hardy annuals, as Lobel's catchfly, sweet sultans, lupines, white and purple candy tuft, flos Adonis, dwarf poppy, Venus' navelwort, Venus' looking-glass, virgin's stock, &c.

SEEDING BULBS.

Screen your seeding bulbs in the heat of the day from the sun.

AURICULAS.

Remove those, in pots, that are done flowering into a place where they will have the morning sun only; also seeding auriculas, and water them lightly, frequently; plant offsetts in a shady place till fall.

WALL FLOWERS.

Plant slips of wall flowers in a shady place and water them often; take the slips of strongest growth,

clear the stems half way up from leaves before you plant them; the slips must be taken off young shoots from the head. These flowers raised last year from seed, will now be in bloom.

TUBEROSES, &c.

Plant ferrarias or tiger flowers, amaryllis, of sorts, and double tuberoses, in a light sandy soil, in a southern exposure; cover the roots three inches deep. Or, if more convenient, in flower pots, and water whenever the earth turns dry.

FIBROUS-ROOTED FLOWERS.

Plant cuttings of those kinds that have strong flower stems; cut off the young flower stalks close, divide them so as to have each three or four joints; plant the cuttings four inches apart, putting two of the joints below the surface of the earth; a shady place is the best to plant it—draw the earth close to the plants and water them.

PERENNIAL AND BIENNIAL FLOWERS.

Transplant perennial and biennial flowers (that were sown in March or April,) into borders where they are to remain, or into nursery beds. Early this month sow more perennials and biennials, in ground well dug and raked, covering the seeds about half an inch deep.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Support with sticks such flowers as have long stems and require support—destroy weeds as they appear—mow grass walks—roll gravel and grass walks—take showery weather to transplant in—water young planted trees and seedling beds, and destroy insects that appear on trees and plants.

GREEN HOUSE.

This is now a proper season for shifting orange and lemon trees, where necessary. These trees

ought to be shifted every two or three years; the outside roots and part of the earth pared off; or if the trees are sickly, let the old ball be entirely shook from the roots, and plant in good rich garden soil. The heads of the trees may now either be thinned or shortened, to renew or regulate it as may be necessary. Any other plants that require may now be shifted safely; and towards the middle of this month, you may remove the whole out of the house. Cuttings of geraniums, myrtles, &c. will now strike in any rich border of the garden.

JUNE.

POTATOES.

Plant potatoes for a winter crop, (see March for the method of planting). Take up what remain of early spring planting.

MELONS.

Melons must be thinned this month—leave in each hill three or four plants; draw out the worst plants and earth up the others to the seed leaves; plough or hoe between the plants frequently, so as to increase the size of the hills, and destroy weeds.

CUCUMBERS.

Sow cucumber seed this month, as directed in April; any of the long kinds, Turkey, &c. are best to sow now. Plants a few inches above ground, may now be examined and cleared of insects, as directed in April. Keep them well weeded.

SQUASHES, PUMPKINS AND GOURDS.

This month you may plant more squashes, pumpkins and gourds, as directed in April, and clear the young crops of insects, as there directed.

CELERY.

The celery seed sown early, will now have produced plants fit to plant into trenches to blanch. Make trenches in good ground, a foot wide, three feet apart, a spade deep; lay the earth on each side of the trenches, and dig their bottoms, leaving them level; if the ground requires it, put some rotten dung in the bottom of the trenches, and dig it in six inches deep. Place the plants along the trenches, upright, about six inches apart, and water them; in four or five weeks, draw earth to each side of the plants, breaking it fine; do this in dry weather, and be careful not to bury the hearts; repeat the earthing once in ten days, till the plants are fit for use.

CAULIFLOWERS.

Those sown in May may be pricked out into nursery beds, three inches apart; water them frequently. Next month they will be fit to transplant into the ground where they are to come to perfection. Those cauliflowers which begin to flower, must have the large leaves broken over the flowers to save them from the sun beams, and have a couple of plentiful waterings. Some of the best cauliflowers that stood the winter, having large white close heads, must be left for seed, which will be fit to gather about September. Support the seed plants with sticks, to which tie them.

BEETS.

Early this month clear your beets from weeds, and where they stand too close cut them out to stand ten or twelve inches asunder, or draw the small plants, and plant them in good ground at the same distance from each other.

CARROTS AND PARSNIPS.

Clear away all weeds, and thin the plants that are to stand till they attain their full growth, to the distance of about seven inches apart; others may be thinned by degrees for use.

ONIONS.

Onions sown in spring, require very great attention to weeding, and they must be thinned to stand four or five inches apart, unless such as are for more immediate use; those may be thinned where they stand in clusters, und afterwards thinned as wanted for use. Those sown last fall, must have the buds nipped out, else they will go to seed, and be pulled when at their full growth.

BROCOLI.

Transplant from the seed bed, white and purple brocoli, into nursery beds, young plants; place them three or four inches asunder, water them well immediately, and twice a week in dry weather.

ASPARAGUS.

About the middle of this month, it will be time to quit cutting asparagus, otherwise it will not bear well next year; clear away all weeds before your plants run up stalks, and carefully weed that which was sown and planted in spring.

BUSH BEANS.

Plant more bush beans, as directed in May, watering the drills before you plant; stick such of the former plantings as are about three inches above ground.

CABBAGES AND SAVOYS.

The latter end of this month, plant out a full crop for winter use—also the red cabbage sown in

spring; plant them about two feet and a half asunder, and in showery weather.

MINT, &c.

Cut mint of various kinds when it begins to flower, and spread it to dry in an airy room, excluded from the sun; take dry weather to cut, when the plants are quite dry.

POT HERBS.

Hyssop, marjorum, thyme, and savory, may be planted out from the seed bed in showery weather; place them about seven inches apart, and water them well in dry weather. Marigolds, burnet, clary, borage, angelica, &c. that were sown last spring or autumn, may be planted out, about fourteen inches apart, and well watered.

BASIL, PEPPERS, AND TOMATOES,

May be planted out as directed in May, if not done then. Showery weather is best for removing plants of all kinds.

SHALLOTS AND GARLIC,

If wanted for use, may now be taken up, (see July, which is the proper time).

SALSAFY, SCORZONERA, &c.

Thin these plants to six inches apart, and clear them of weeds.

CARDOONS.

Plant cardons in trenches, as directed for celery in July, about five feet asunder—the plants about four feet apart, and water them well—they require very good ground, well dug, and must be earthed up in July. See directions then for so doing it.

ARTICHOKES.

When you cut artichokes for use, cut the stem close to the ground, else it will impoverish the root; all this month artichokes will be fit for use.

GENERAL REMARKS.

All your crops will require attention to weeding, and to watering in dry weather. New planted crops will want to be shaded from the sun in dry hot weather, particularly from eight to five o'clock. Gather seeds of different kinds as they ripen—do this in dry weather. Gather herbs also in dry weather, when they are in full bloom. Roll your grass and gravel walks once a week at least, if you wish to have them neat. Clear off the old rubbish of spring crops that are done bearing, and prepare the ground to receive fresh crops.

ESPALIER FRUIT TREES.

Directions at large were given last month for pruning and training espalier and standard apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, nectarines, peaches, and apricots; if this work was then neglected, it must be done early this month, and thin the fruit that grows too close.

VINES.

Directions were given last month for dressing vines, which see. Continue to train and tie up shoots in the vineyard, and elsewhere, to the trellises—prune off weak straggling shoots, and train the shoots that have fruit, so as to have an equal share of sun and air.

BUDDING OR INOCULATING.

The method is as follows:—Upon the stock which you want to bud, make an incision as deep as the bark, in the form of a T, two inches long, raise the bark of each side of the perpendicular

incision, with a taper thin piece of hard wood, and thrust the bud gently between the bark and the body of the stock; prepare the bud thus—take a cutting of this year's growth from a healthy tree that bears well; take off the leaves, make a cross cut an inch below the lowest bud or eye, nearly half way through; place your knife half an inch above the bud, and slit the shoot down to the cross cut, taking out the piece; separate the wood of the piece from the bark, so that the bud shall remain in the bark. If in separating, the bud quit the bark and leave a hole, it is useless, and you must proceed to the next bud in like manner—if there be no hole in the bud, insert it under the bark of the stock, as directed above, as smooth as possible, with the eye in the middle—should the bark in which the bud is, be too large for the incision, shorten the bark so as to slip in and lie quite close. The bud being inserted, bind a piece of mat or yarn round the stock and bark, to keep them close above and below the eye, but do not cover it. In about a month, if the bud has united to the stock, the former will appear plump, if not, it will appear decayed—the bandages may now be loosened, that the sap may flow freely. Next spring the buds will shoot forth, and the stocks must then be headed down. Apricots, cherries, peaches, and nectarines, may be budded this month, as the sap is now flowing freely, and the buds will part from the wood readily; later fruit trees must be budded later, taking as a criterion for the time, that the operation must be performed when the bark about the bud will readily part from the wood.

Plumb stocks raised from stones, and about three years old, are the best stocks to bud peaches, plumbs, nectarines, and apricots, upon. Stocks raised from kernels of pears or quinces, and three or four years old, are best to bud pears upon. In budding trees, observe, if they are for espaliers or dwarfs, the bud must be placed low on the stock;

if for standards, place the buds as high as five or six feet. Cloudy moist weather is the best for performing the operation of budding.

GRAFTED AND BUDDED TREES.

Those trees that were budded last year will now have strong shoots, some of which may require to have stakes driven in the ground to tie them to for support—the long shoots of espaliers may be pruned to six or eight inches long, to make them throw out lateral shoots. Some of your grafted trees may also require stakes to support the shoots.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries will now generally be ripe; such as are not, should be watered in dry weather frequently, and kept clear from weeds.

SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS.

Young shoots of this year's growth, may be propagated this month by layers, thus—bend down the shoots to the earth, secure them there with a hooked stick driven into the ground—cover the shoots four inches deep with earth, leaving three inches of the top uncovered, and water them frequently—they will be fit to plant next spring into a nursery.

SEEDLING PLANTS.

Keep your seedling beds well weeded and watered. Shade the tender kinds from the midday sun.

ANNUAL FLOWERS.

Transplant annual flowers from seed beds, to the borders and beds where they are to remain—in transplanting take a ball of earth up with each plant, and place the ball where it ought to stand—water them afterwards—support the long stalked

flowers with stakes. Hardy annuals, that have been sown, may be thinned if they grow too close. Candy tufts, virgin stock, mignonette, ten weeks stock, &c. may be sown this month to flower in the fall.

CROWN IMPERIALS, TULIPS, &c.

The roots of these and other bulbous rooted flowers, whose leaves are decayed, should be taken up and spread to dry in a shady place—the main roots also must be dried in like manner—the offsetts after another year's growth will flower. These roots, after drying, may be again planted, either in October or November. Take them up in dry weather.

HYACINTHS.

Roots of hyacinths that have not been taken up, must now be taken out of the ground, and laid in a ridge of dry earth, as directed in May. Those that were then laid in a ridge to dry, may be taken out, cleaned from loose skins and earth, dried in the sun a few days, and laid up—take them up in dry weather.

RANUNCULUSES AND ANEMONES.

Take up their roots when the leaves wither—let the ground and weather be dry, that you may find all the small offsetts, spread them to dry in the sun for four or five days; clean them and lay them up.

BULBS THAT FLOWER IN THE FALL.

Take up narcissuses, colchicums, fall crocusses, &c. whose leaves are decayed—take the offsetts off to dry, and plant the main roots immediately or next month; they will flower in the fall.

FIBROUS-ROOTED FLOWERS.

Propagate these flowers by cuttings as directed last month.

CARNATIONS AND PINKS.

Shade these flowers, and continue to support the stalks by tying them to stakes; water them about three times a week. When the carnation flower pods begin to burst, assist them by making two or three incisions in the skin of the pod with a sharp penknife, from the top half way down—the flowers will open more regular and beautiful for this operation. Carnations and pinks may now be propapated by layers, thus:—take shoots of this year's growth that are five or six inches long—strip the leaves off nearly to the top—clear away weeds about the mother plant; loosen the earth and make a bed of earth high enough to receive the shoots when bent down—secure them in their places with a hooked stick, and cover them with four or five inches more earth—before the shoots are bent down, a slit must be made in each, extending about half way from the lowest joint towards the next, and two inches of the top of each shoot cut off: they will blow next summer.

Carnations and pinks raised this year from seed, may be pricked out this month into nursery beds of good earth, well dug and raked even; place the plants about six inches asunder, and water them.

PERENNIAL AND BIENNIAL FLOWERS.

Those that were sown in April or May, may be pricked out into nursery beds, about six inches apart, and watered—in the fall they may be removed from the nursery to the borders, where they are to flower next year.

PROPAGATION BY PIPING.

This month, pinks, carnations, &c. may be propagated by pipings, thus—cut the upper parts of young shoots that have two or three joints on each cutting—cut them close below a joint—pull gently

and the lowest joint will come out of the socket; cut off about an inch of the top of the shoot, and cut the bottom even, if not so. Plant them immediately in rich light earth, rake very well and fine, thrusting them, without making holes, about half length into the earth, an inch or two apart; water them gently and frequently, and shade them from the mid-day sun: or the shoots may be cut close below a joint, and planted in like manner.

THRIFT, BOX-EDGES, AND HEDGES.

In showery weather, cut your edgings the height you wish them to be, and trim their sides with shears; clip your hedges also this month.

AURICULAS.

Keep auriculas shaded, watered, and clear from weeds and decayed leaves.

GREEN HOUSE.

You may now plant cuttings of China roses, geraniums, myrtles, &c. in a light rich shady border; they will now strike freely; water must now be distributed freely, to the plants of this department.

JULY.

RUTA BAGA, OR RUSSIAN TURNIP.

This root is of a yellow colour, and will grow on any soil, although a rich, clean soil, would cause the root to grow to a much larger size, and finer flavored than otherwise Let your ground be very deep ploughed and well harrowed—sowing in drills is recommended in preference to broad cast.

Preparation.—Let the ground be made up in little ridges, having two furrows on each side of

the ridge, so that every ridge consists of four furrows or turnings over of the plough, and the tops of the ridges to be about four feet from each other; and, as the ploughing must be of great depth, of course a deep gutter will be between every two ridges. Take care to have the manure placed so as to be under the middle of each ridge; that is to say, just beneath where the seed was to come. One pound of seed will sow an acre in the above-mentioned way.

Time of Sowing.—From the tenth to the twenty-fifth of June is the best time of sowing the seed in the states of New-York, Vermont, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island; and from the twenty-fifth of July to the twenty-fifth of August, in the states of North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Broad cast sowing will, however, probably be in most cases preferred, and this mode of sowing is well understood. What is required here are, that the ground be well ploughed, finely harrowed, and the seed evenly sown over it, to the amount of about one and a half pounds to an acre. It is to be observed, that should the weather be dry during sowing time, it is absolutely necessary to roll, (which supplies the place of harrowing,) or press the earth on the seed; if it is sown in rows it can be pressed with a shovel, spade, or some other flat instrument; if sown broad cast, it can be rolled with a common garden roller, made of stone or heavy wood. Pressing the earth on the seed makes it vegetate quickly before the earth becomes too dry: this is always a good thing to be done, and especially in dry weather under a hot sun. Seeds are very small things, and though when we see them covered over with earth, we conclude that the earth must touch them closely, we should remember that a very small cavity is sufficient to keep them untouched nearly all around; in which case, under a hot sun, and near the surface, they are

sure to perish, or, at least, to lie long, and until rain come, before they start. It has been ascertained, that the surest way to get a crop is by transplantation, which is done by making fresh ploughed ridges, four feet asunder and the plants one foot asunder on the ridge. In transplanting, you use a small pointed stick or dibble, which should be the top of a spade handle, cut off about ten inches below the eye; it must be pointed smoothly and covered with an iron sheath, by which means it will work more smoothly, and do its business better; at any rate, the point should be nicely smoothed, and so should the whole of the tool. The planting is performed like that of cabbage plants—observing, that the hole be made deeper than the length of the root does really require, as the root should not be bent at the point if it could be avoided. In pressing the earth round the root, recollect that it is the point of the root against which the earth ought to be pressed, for there the fibres are, and if they do not touch the earth closely, the plant will not thrive; it is the same in all cases of transplanting or planting. The best time for transplanting is about the 26th of July. Another great advantage of the transplanting method is, that it saves almost the whole of the after culture. There is no hoeing, no thinning of the plants, and not more than one ploughing between the ridges; this is a great consideration, and should always be thought of when we are talking of the trouble of transplanting, for they soon spread the ground over with their leaves, and, indeed, after July, very few weeds make their appearance, as the season for their coming up is passed.

This root has been used for many years by the farmers in Britain, as one of the most important articles of winter fodder, and fatning of hogs, and lately has been cultivated to great advantage in this country, and proved a valuable acquisition to the

winter stock of our farmers, especially to those who keep a number of sheep, cows, or hogs. The appearance of a ruta baga plant is similar to that of a cabbage.

SOW BROCOLI

In a shady place, on rich earth, rake in the seed and water it frequently in dry weather: the plants will be ready to plant out in August and September.

This is a good time to plant white and purple brocoli into the ground, where it is to come to perfection: plant about two feet apart, water it as soon as planted, and if the weather should be dry, water it frequently—but showery weather should be taken for removing plants in general.

ENDIVE.

Sow green endive seed, also white and Batavia, twice this month—water them frequently in dry weather. They should be sown in good ground. Tread in the seed and rake the beds.

CABBAGES AND SAVOYS.

Plant cabbages and savoys on open ground well dug; plant them two or three feet asunder, according to the size that the plants naturally grow to—water them as soon as planted, and frequently afterwards, if the weather is dry. Do not plant any under the drip of trees or bushes.

BUSH BEANS.

Plant another crop of bush beans, either dwarfs or runners, but the dwarfs are preferable, because it is now rather late for runners. Plant them immediately after you dig the ground, and water the drills before you put in the beans. If they are steeped for four or six hours in pond water before planting, they will root the sooner.

CARROTS.

Keep carrots clear of weeds, and if you have not yet thinned them sufficiently, you may do it now as you use them.

CAULIFLOWERS.

Plant out cauliflowers that were sown in May, and afterwards pricked into nursery beds. Take wet weather to remove those plants, if possible; if not, you must water them very plentifully: plant them two or two and a half feet asunder. Cauliflowers that are heading must have the heads shaded by breaking the large leaves over them.

CELERY.

This is a proper time to transplant celery. Dig (in good light earth) trenches a foot broad, eight inches deep, and about three or four feet apart—lay the earth on each side of the trench equally—put a couple of inches of rotten dung in the bottom of the trenches—dig it six inches deep; then place the plants upright in the middle of the trenches, six inches asunder—take the best plants and trim off straggling leaves, and the end of the roots. Earth up celery that has been planted into trenches, breaking the earth fine, and laying it to the plants, equally on each side, being careful not to bury the hearts.

TURNIPS.

For an early fall crop, sow turnips this month, in moist weather, on an open situation, well dug; sow the seed evenly, not too thick; rake it regularly into the earth. Two or three ounces will sow about sixteen poles of ground.

GARLIC, SHALLOTS, ROCHAMBOLE, &c.

When the leaves of these plants begin to wither,

pull up the roots and put them to dry in a shady place, for a week or ten days.

ONIONS.

Pull onions when the leaves wither—pull them in dry weather, and leave to each onion about four inches of stalk; spread them on clean dry ground to harden, for ten or fifteen days, turning them about three times a week—from thence take them to a dry room and spread them on the floor, first cleaning them from earth and outer skins that are loose—leave the windows open in dry weather three or four weeks—after that time keep out the air, and turn the onions occasionally, picking out any that are injured.

MELONS, &c.

Plough or hoe your melons, pumpkins, squashes, gourds, &c. turning the earth to the stems of the plants so as to increase the bulk of the hills and bury the weeds; when the fruit is pretty well grown, put stakes or boards under it, as it sometimes rots if left on the damp ground.

CUCUMBERS.

Plant cucumbers for pickling. The best kinds are any of the long green cucumbers, (see the method of planting in April)—water those heretofore planted, three or four times a week in dry weather, and keep them clear of weeds, also train the vines of young plants in regular order—others will be ready for pulling.

CARDOONS.

You may plant cardoons this month, (see directions in June, and earth up in dry weather those planted at that time)—tie the leaves with a hay band, wind it round them several times, and earth them up half their height—the bands will keep the earth from rotting the plants.

ARTICHOKES.

When you cut off the main heads of artichokes for use, cut the stems close to the ground, that they may not impoverish the roots, which have to throw out shoots against winter.

LEEKS.

Transplant leeks into good ground that has had rotten dung dug into it. Trim the roots of your plants, and take off the tops of the leaves. Place the plants about six inches apart, in rows a foot asunder.

HERBS.

Herbs for dying and distillation must be gathered when in bloom, and in dry weather—those wanted for dying, must be spread or hung, in a shady, airy place, till dry. Herbs for medical purposes, must be gathered and dried in like manner.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Weeding and watering must be attended to this month, the former is best performed in moist weather, the roots of weeds coming up easiest at that time; watering should be performed before sun-rise and after sun-set. The stalks and rubbish of old crops must be cleared away, and the ground prepared for other crops. Always transplant in showery weather, if possible. Gather seeds in dry weather as they ripen, and dry them for lying up.

ESPALIER FRUIT TREES.

If these trees have not yet been pruned and trained it must now be done, as directed in former months, but it will now be much more troublesome. If any shoots that are not wanted, have come out since last pruning, they should be cut off.

VINES.

The shoots of this year's growth, that have been trained the preceding months, will now produce a small shoot from almost every eye, these must be rubbed off as they appear—the removal of these shoots will cause the grapes to attain greater perfection. Nip off the extremities of fruit bearing shoots.

FIGS.

Early this month prune off all ill-placed shoots, and those whose growth are too luxuriant.

INOCULATE, OR BUD TREES.

Plumbs, cherries, peaches, apricots, and other fruit trees may be budded this month, as directed in June, each kind on its proper stock, as there directed. Cherries, plumbs, and pears, that did not succeed from last year's budding or grafting, may now be budded again with the same kind of buds. Cloudy weather is the best for performing the operation, or in dry evenings it may be done, as the heat of the sun is injurious to the cuttings. The buds of bearing trees whose fruit is good, may be budded upon any strong shoots, of this year's growth, of trees whose fruit is not good. Loosen the bindings of trees budded last month; if any buds have failed, insert others in another part of the stock.

SENSITIVE PLANTS.

Sensitive plants raised from seed (see annual flowers in March) may now be planted in pots, or borders, where they are to remain. The earth should be light and rich. Water them frequently after planting.

CARNATIONS AND PINKS.

Open the flower pods when they begin to burst,

as directed in June—protect the flowers from rain and hot sun, water them lightly three or four times a week. Early this month carnations may be propagated by layers, as directed in June. Transplant those layed that month: the latter end of this, they will have formed roots. Cut the lower naked part of the stalks, close to the slit part of the layers and plant the roots in rich earth, six inches apart, watering them frequently. Observe, you must cut the tops of the leaves off the plants before you plant them. Pinks may be propagated this month by piping. (See propagation by piping last month.)

AURICULAS AND POLYANTHUSES.

Clear these flowers from dead leaves and weeds, and water the flowers frequently. Transplant, into a place shaded from the noon-sun, and well dug, those raised from seed sown in April, water them frequently, and suffer no weeds to grow amongst them; plant them about four inches asunder.

BULBOUS ROOTED FLOWERS.

Bulbous roots whose leaves have decayed, must be taken up in dry weather. Take the offsets from the main roots, and put the roots in a sunny place to dry for four or five days—the offsets may be planted immediately, either in borders or nursery beds, and watered.

WALL FLOWERS, STOCKS, &c.

Double wall flowers, double stocks, scarlet lychnis, &c. may be propagated by cuttings, of this year's growth, from young stems. Plant the cuttings as directed in May—(see fibrous rooted flowers.

ROSES AND OTHER SHRUBS.

Roses that produce suckers are generally propagated by planting the suckers from the roots.

Those which produce none are propagated by budding or inoculating, and this is a proper time to perform the operation—or they may be propagated by layers in the fall. For the mode of budding trees or shrubs, see June. The fine roses may be budded upon common rose stocks raised by layers or suckers. Italian, and other fine jessamines, may be propagated upon common white jessamine stocks. Shrubs in general, may be budded this month.

GREEN HOUSE.

Cuttings of most sorts of plants will yet strike, if kept moist and shadowed from mid-day sun. Let them all have plenty of water, and kept clear from decayed leaves.

AUGUST.

CAPE BROCOLI.

The beginning of this month sow cape brocoli, for spring flowering, and as soon as the plants are fit, should be planted in rows about eighteen inches apart, and, when frost begins, take them up and lay them in, by the heels, in some sheltered place, with their heads to the north, pretty close together. Cover them slightly over with straw, which should be taken off as soon as the frost is over: let them remain in the same place till they flower.

This month plant white and purple brocoli from nursery beds, into an open situation, previously digging rotten dung into the ground. Place the plants in rows about two and a half feet apart, the plants about two feet apart. Water them after planting, and repeat it two or three times.

SAVOYS.

Plant out savoys about two feet asunder. They will be fit for use in winter and spring.

RADISHES.

You may sow radishes this month for a fall crop. The best kinds are black and white Spanish radishes. Sow them in open situations, and water them in dry weather—rake in the seed. Some may be sown mixed with turnip seed.

CELERY.

Early this month celery may be planted in trenches, as directed in July; water it immediately.

Earth up what has been planted, laying the earth equally to each side of the plants, and breaking it fine, being careful not to bury the hearts—this should be done in dry weather, once in a week or ten days.

LETTUCES.

Sow lettuces twice this month for fall use. The best kinds are brown Dutch, grand admiral, green coss, and Aleppo lettuces. Sow in a dry situation, and rake in the seed.

ENDIVE.

Plant endive in an open situation, well dug; trim off the ends of the roots and the tops of the leaves; plant them twelve inches asunder, and water them. Sow some green curled endive, and rake it in, for planting next month.

ANGELICA, FENNEL, &c.

Sow angelica, fennel, and cardus, this month; they will produce stronger plants than if sown in spring, and be fit to transplant next spring. Sow the seeds on ground newly dug, and rake them in.

CARDOONS.

Cardoons that have been planted out, must, in dry weather this month, have thir leaves tied close and regular, so that they may be earthed up; tie them with hay or straw bands, then break the earth well, and lay it equally on all sides of the plants.

SPINACH.

Towards the latter end of this month sow spinach Dig the ground well, tread in the seed, and rake the ground after. Prickly seeded is the best kind to sow now, being hardy. When the plants have leaves about an inch broad, thin the plants to three or four inches apart, and weed them well.

HERBS.

Gather herbs to dry for distillation, when they are in bloom and the weather dry; preserve them as directed last month.

GATHER SEEDS.

As the different kinds of seeds ripen, gather them in dry weather, and lay them to dry and harden in the sun; turn them often, and when perfectly dry, clear the seeds from chaff, &c. after which let them lie a few days in a dry place, before you put them up. Keep them in a dry room, in small drawers or paper bags. Save such melon seeds only as sink in water.

AROMATIC PLANTS.

Cut the decayed stems of lavender, hyssop, savory, &c. also straggling shoots, to make them form neat heads of strong young shoots. Moist weather is the best to perform this work.

CHERVIL AND SALAD.

Latter end of this month sow lamb lettuce (often known by the name of corn salad or faticous) and

chervil, for fall use—sow them in drills or broad cast, and rake them in. The corn salad when it comes up, may be thinned to three or four inches apart.

CUCUMBERS.

In dry weather, water your cucumber beds three or four times a week—gather the fruit as it becomes ready for use, and keep the plants clear from weeds.

TURNIPS.

The first of this month is a proper time to sow turnips for a fall crop. Sow them in wet weather, on ground well dug—tread in the seed, and rake the ground after treading. If the weather is dry when you sow, roll your field after sowing with a garden roller; you will find this of great benefit in facilitating the growth of the seed.

The proper kinds for fall sowing are, the white flat, red and green top, stone, globe, white Norfolk, yellow Aberdeen, and Malta, (two fine sorts). In dry weather, hoe and thin the turnips sown last month, when the rough leaves are about an inch broad; leave the plants about eight inches apart, or double that distance, if large field turnips. Some radish seed may be sown, mixed with turnip seed.

PEAS.

Sow peas for a fall crop early this month. The best kinds are early Charlton, early May, and hotspurs—sow them in rows three or four feet apart, and cover the seed two inches deep.

BUSH BEANS.

Plant bush beans early this month; the best kinds are dwarfs, viz. refugee, white, speckled, and liver-coloured; plant them in rows two or three feet apart; the beans three inches apart, and two

inches deep. If the earth is dry, water the rows before planting.

WATER-CRESSES.

Sow seed in a watery, swampy place, and do not cut the cresses the first year, or they may be sown in ground only moist, and raked in.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Continue to weed young crops in wet weather; then the weeds will come up readily by the roots. Water the crops, particularly young ones, in dry weather, twice or thrice a week, before sun-rise and after sun-set. Clear away the stalks and rubbish of old crops. Take showery weather for planting, and dry weather for earthing up plants. Gather seeds as they ripen, and dry them for laying up.

ESPALIER FRUIT TREES.

Straggling shoots lately produced must be cut off—the trained branches and shoots kept well tied to the espaliers, and the earth kept clear of weeds about the trees.

FIGS.

Figs will now begin to ripen—those that are too much shaded with leaves, should be exposed to the sun, by pulling the leaves.

VINES.

Keep your vineyard perfectly free from weeds and litter: weeds growing about the vines retard the growth, and injure the flavor of the grapes.—Rub off all shoots that have lately appeared; top the shoots that bear fruit, i. e. nip off the extreme part of each shoot; disentangle any bunches of grapes, and keep the shoots well secured to the trellises. Early fruit will now be nearly ripe.

BUD TREES.

Fruit trees may be budded any time this month—see the method in June. Shrubs budded last month should be examined, and their bandages loosened.

STONES OF FRUIT.

Save stones of such cherries, plumbs, peaches, and apricots, as you mean to sow for stocks to graft on, or other purposes.

AURICULAS, POLYANTHUSES, &c.

Sow seeds of these flowers this month, in boxes filled with light rich earth; sow the seed thick, and cover it a quarter of an inch deep. Place the boxes where they will have only the morning sun; the plants from this seed will flower next summer.—Plants from seeds sown in spring, should be transplanted into a sheltered border of good light earth, about three or four inches asunder—close the earth round the plants, water them moderately, and if the weather is dry, water them every second day, till rooted. Auriculas in pots must have new earth, or a light compost this month. Old plants should have an entire change of earth—have their roots cleared of decayed parts, and the straggling fibres cut off. Younger plants may retain half the earth in the pot, viz. that part which adheres to the root; then fill the pot with fresh earth, and pick off decayed leaves—place the pots in a shady place, and water the plants frequently. Offsetts that have grown from the old plants may be taken off, and planted in pots or shady borders.

ANNUAL FLOWERS.

Annuals in pots will require to be watered every evening in hot weather; pick off dead leaves as they appear, and continue to support flower stems that require it.

PERENNIALS AND BIENNIALS.

Seedling wall-flowers, stocks, columbines, scabiouses, sweet williams, &c. that remain in seed beds, must be planted in moist or showery weather, in nursery beds, and remain till October, when they may be removed into the situations where they are to flower. Perennials and biennials in pots require watering occasionally, both those done flowering, and those blowing; the former must have their stalks cut close to the earth as soon as the flowers are decayed; the earth in the pots refreshed with new earth, and the pots placed in a shady place during summer.

CARNATIONS AND SWEET WILLIAMS.

Carnations and sweet williams may this month be propagated by layers, as directed in June.—Those layed in July, should now be cut from the old plants, and planted in a shady situation; water them often till well rooted.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

The flowers of bulbous roots will be decayed at this time; take up the roots, if not done before; separate the offsetts, and plant them immediately—the roots may be dried and laid up till fall; plant the offsetts four or five inches apart, in nursery beds, to remain a year or two.

GATHER SEEDS.

Flower seeds that are ripe must now be gathered and dried in an airy, shady place; when dry and hard, rub them out of the chaff, and put them up for use.

BULBS THAT FLOWER IN THE FALL.

Fall narcissus, amaryllis, crocus, colchicums, &c. may be planted in light earth this month; they will blow in the fall.

GREEN HOUSE.

This is a proper time for potting your plants raised from cuttings last June, &c. They must be covered from the sun for ten or twelve days, kept moderately moist, except the esculent tribe; give water very freely in every other kind this month.

SEPTEMBER.

CLIP HEDGES.

Such hedges as have not been trimmed in the preceding month, should be clipped in the early part of this, before the shoots get hard.

In clipping hedges, always take particular care to have the shears in perfect good order, that you may be able to make neat and expeditious work.—Let the sides of the full-grown hedges be always clipped in, nearly to the former year's cut, and as even and straight as possible, for it looks awkward to see the sides of hedges waved and uneven, always clip a hedge in such a way as to slope in a narrowing manner upwards, that the top may be a little narrower than the bottom. In clipping your hedges under training, be cautious not to cut them too close above, but clip the top off regularly to retard the luxuriant shoots, and cause them to branch out and thicken the hedge; and also to give the moderate growths an equal advantage of air and room to advance as equally as possible. Cut the sides with similar care, but closer, and always sloping inwards, or narrowing towards the top, for by thus exposing the sides and bottom of the hedge to the influence of the air, rain, and dews, all parts are equally encouraged in growth, and the whole becomes close and well furnished, but when the top overhangs the bottom, the lower

branches for want of these advantages decay, and the hedge becomes thin below, and, consequently, much more unfit to answer the end than if judiciously trained.

RADISHES.

Sow radishes for a supply in the fall. The best kinds are the black and white Spanish, and turnip-rooted radishes; sow them broad cast, and rake them in.

LETTUCES.

Lettuces sown in August may now be planted out, in wet weather, or else water them after removal. Plant them about ten inches asunder, in dry light earth. Sow lettuces of different sorts, to plant under frames or other covers, to stand through the winter for spring planting. Plant some lettuces for winter's supply, in dry rich earth, in a sunny situation; make the beds a proper size to be covered with your frames, or hoops and mats, later in the year.

CAULIFLOWERS.

Sow cauliflowers on rich light earth, in a warm situation; rake in the seed. These will be fit to plant under frames or other covers, the latter part of October.

BROCOLI.

Transplant what broccoli remains in your beds. Plant in rich ground in a warm situation, about two feet asunder; earth up what was previously planted, and hoe up the weeds.

CABBAGES.

Sow early York, early sugar loaf, and early Battersea cabbage, for an early crop next year; they will be fit to plant out under cover at the latter end

of this month. Sow them in light, dry soil, and rake them in.

COLEWORTS.

Early this month, plant coleworts that were sown in July, if any remain in seed beds; plant them two feet apart and in light ground, in a warm situation, to stand the winter.

CELERY.

Earth up celery that has been planted out.—Take dry weather for this work, and earth the plants as high as the hearts.

CARDOONS.

Tie up the leaves of cardoons with hay bands, and lay earth round the stems, breaking the earth well, gently beating it close to the stems, and smooth on the outside, that the rain may run off.

ENDIVE.

Plant endive in a dry, warm situation, a foot or fourteen inches apart. Tie up what has been planted, if near its full growth, and earth up the plants as directed for cardoons.

SPINACH.

Sow spinach for winter and spring use, in a rich, warm soil, and sunny situation. Sow it broad cast, and rake it in.

WATER-CRESSES.

Sow the seed in a shallow water, either stagnant, or a very gentle stream; do not cut the cresses the first year.

ONIONS.

You may now sow onions for next spring crop; sow them in drills a foot asunder, dropping the

seed pretty thick along the drills, and covering it an inch deep.

CARROTS.

You may now sow carrots for a spring crop; sow them in beds or drills twelve or eighteen inches apart. Tread in the seed and rake it well, covering them an inch deep; when they come up, draw them to be four inches apart, and weed them.

TURNIPS.

Hoe your crops of turnips if not done last month, as then directed.

CHERVIL AND CORN SALAD.

Sow chervil and corn salad for winter's use, sow it early this month, in drills; cover it two inches deep; when the salad comes up, thin it to two or three inches apart.

SMALL SALADING.

Sow small salading this month (as rape, radish, cresses, and mustard) in rich, light earth, in a warm situation, in drills or broad cast; sow the seed a quarter of an inch deep.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Gather seeds as they ripen, and spread them to dry in a sunny place; when dry, clear them from chaff—then dry them two or three days more, lay them up in drawers or paper bags, which keep in a warm room, but not near the fire.

ESPALIER FRUIT TREES.

Examine espalier trees, and keep them well tied up in the order you have trained them.

VINES.

Early this month, prune off any shoots that have lately grown; clear such bunches of grapes as

may be entangled with others, and let all hang exposed to the sun.

Birds and insects will now attack your best fruits; to catch the latter, hang vials of molasses, mixed with water, on the trees. Many of the insects will drown themselves. To keep off the former, cover the fruit with nets; and cover the bunches of fine grapes with muslin or crape.

GATHER FRUITS.

Gather ripe fruits in fine weather. When quite ripe, they readily quit the wood. In gathering fruit, be careful not to pull the stems out of it; gather it without bruising. Apples should be laid in a heap, in a dry place, and covered with straw about ten days, to sweat; then examine them, pick out those that are decayed and bruised, and spread the others on a dry floor, with the eyes down—there they may remain till there is an appearance of frost, when they must be packed in barrels, and placed where the frost cannot affect them.

STRAWBERRIES.

This is a good time to plant strawberries.—Dung, dig, and rake, some good ground—lay it off in beds about four feet wide, separated by alleys about twenty inches wide. From beds that bear well, take strong, young runner plants of this year's growth, with good roots; trim the roots, and plant three or four rows on each bed, lengthways, placing the plants about sixteen inches apart in the rows—close the earth about each plant, and water them lightly, immediately. A loamy soil answers best for strawberries, and moist weather is the best for planting. Wild strawberries may be planted in shady places, but the others thrive best in open situations. The alpine everlasting profic is a very productive strawberry. Pine apples, Chili, scarlet, and hautboy, are also very good

strawberries; the first kind will continue bearing till Christmas, if protected by glasses.

CARNATIONS.

Those that were layed last month must be planted this, in pots, or nursery beds, in warm situations; layers that have been planted must be watered in dry weather, and kept free from weeds.

AURICULAS.

Those that were fresh earthed last month, must be watered occasionally, and if any that required the earth to be refreshed, were neglected last month, they may now be earthed.

PERENNIALS AND BIENNIALS.

Perennials and biennials that were sown in spring, or early in summer, may be planted this month, as columbines, pinks, wall-flowers, stock July flowers, &c. such as have been pricked into nursery beds, may be transplanted, with a ball of earth taken up round their roots; all those require watering after being planted, and should be planted in light, rich earth, in a warm situation.

BULBOUS FLOWERS.

Sow in beds or boxes of rich, light earth, seeds of tulips, hyacinths, crown imperials, fritillarias, and other bulbous rooted flowers—sow the seed, separately, pretty thick, and cover them lightly with rich, free earth, about half an inch deep.

BOX.

This is a good time to plant box edgings. Take short, bushy box, slip and part it, cut the long roots off, and trim the tops even—cut a trench about six inches deep along the border where you intend to plant, one side of the trench perpendicular—place the plants, along this so close as to form a continued edging, of equal height, about three

inches above the ground. As you plant, draw earth to the roots to keep the plants in their places, and when done, fill the trench and tread down the earth.

FIBROUS-ROOTED PLANTS.

Campanulas, rose-campions, scarlet lychnis, catchfly, &c. should now be slipped and planted out. Take up large tuft, part them, plant the best slips where they are to remain, and the weakest in a nursery bed.

Polyanthuses, daisies, thrift, chamomile, London pride, gentianella, double rocket, bachelor's buttons, double ragged Robin, and other fibrous-rooted flowers that are done flowering, may be parted and planted in like manner. All require watering after being planted.

KNOB ROOTED FLOWERS.

Flag-iris, monk's-hood, fraxinella, pionies, and other knob-rooted flowers may now be taken up, parted and planted.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Late this month, evergreens and flowering shrubs may be transplanted from nursery beds, and watered; particularly lauristinus, phillyreas, Portugal laurels, arbutuses, &c.

PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS.

Gooseberries, currants, honey-suckles, Portugal laurels and other shrubs, may be propagated late this month by cuttings. Take cuttings from shoots of this year's growth—the cuttings about ten inches long—plant them about a foot apart, in a shady place, and water them—put the cuttings about one-third of their length in the ground.

FRUIT STONES.

Cherry and plumb stones may be sown now, or

in October, to raise stocks for grafting or budding. Sow them in beds or drills, separately, about two inches deep, and three inches apart.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Destroy weeds among your flowers, seedlings, nursery beds, young planted trees, shrubs, &c. Cut the stems of decayed flowers; prune away irregular shoots of shrubs and flowering plants—support such as require it—roll gravel walks—mow and roll grass walks; clip edges and edgings—destroy insects that infest your fine fruits—it may be done with sweetened water hung in vials upon the trees—protect your fine fruits with nets from birds, and prepare ground for planting next month.

GREEN HOUSE.

All kinds of cuttings that have struck root, must be potted this month; water now with moderation.

OCTOBER.

Method of Cultivating Bulbous Roots.

HYACINTHS.

Hyacinths require a sandy ground, mixed with a light soil. When the ground is not sandy enough, then sand must be added the depth of two and a half feet, the soil must be manured with old manure of horn cattle, the oldest manure is best for that purpose, other dung, such as of horses, hogs, or sheep ruin hyacinths. Your bed should be situated in rather a dry and airy part of the garden, a southern aspect is preferable, sheltered on the north and northwest by trees, walls, or buildings.

When the situation is determined on, the dimen-

sions of the bed should be marked out, and the soil entirely taken away to the depth of at least two feet; the earth in the bottom should then be dug and well pulverised for about nine inches deep, and the space above filled with the above compost.

The ground being well prepared in the above manner, flower beds are made of the height of five or six inches above the surface of the ground, to prevent the bulbs from being exposed to too much moisture.

The proper time to plant hyacinths is the months of October and November, the former month is the best, which may be continued till the frost; the bulbs may be planted the depth of four inches, and at a distance of four inches from one another.—Some clean sand strewed in the trenches made for the roots, both before and after planting them, will be of advantage, as it prevents the earth from adhering too close to the roots. They must be covered at the approach of winter, with tanners' bark, straw, or withered leaves of trees, of the thickness of two or three inches, which is carefully raked off as spring approaches, unless frost continues.

In planting hyacinths, place the roots alternately, white, red and blue, the beds to be interspersed with the yellow variety, as these latter are not so plentiful as the other colours.

NARCISSUS.

The polyanthus narcissus requires likewise to be carefully covered. As these bulbs are very easily affected by the cold, they must be planted at a depth of six inches, in flower beds raised three or four inches.

TULIPS.

Tulips are not so difficult to cultivate as hyacinths, the best soil for them is one which is neither too rich nor too moist; when the soil is too poor, it must be manured with old manure of horn cattle.

These bulbs are planted in October and November, at a depth of two and a half or three inches. And it is to be observed, that the same bulbs must not be planted two years successively in the same soil, but in another.

DOUBLE RANUNCULUS.

The ranunculus requires a rich soil which must be improved by mould, or manure of horned cattle. They must be planted in February or March, at a depth of one inch, in a southern aspect, and when in flower, protected from the noon-day sun.

DOUBLE ANEMONE.

Anemonies require the same cultivation as the ranunculus, but it is to be observed, that the planting of them must be delayed till the latter end of March or April, as they are liable to rot, when they are planted sooner.

DIFFERENT SORTS.

The following flower roots require to be planted at the under-mentioned depths in light soils, and must be necessarily covered during the winter with straw or dry leaves, the English bulbous iris, is planted at two inches, the jonquils at two inches, iris Hispanica or true flower de lis, at two inches, Persian iris at two inches, crown imperials at six inches, the fritillaria at two inches, pæonias four inches, ornithogalum pyramidalis at four inches, the lilies and martagons or Turk's caps at four inches, the gladiolus at two and a half inches, the crocus at two inches, the colchicum at three inches. All those sorts may remain two or three years successively in the ground; it would be useless to take them up again every year.

METHOD TO GET EARLY HYACINTHS IN THE WINTER SEASON.

The best hyacinths for that purpose and to have

them blow very soon, are the small double, the large double ones do not succeed quite as well.

They must be planted in October or November in pots, and exposed to the open air, till it begins to freeze, then they are put in a frame or hot bed filled with tanners' bark, in which the pots are sunk, and care must be taken that the bark does not become hot enough to burn the roots. For want of a frame, they may be put in a room where fire is usually made; they require to be exposed as much as can be to the sun and light, to prevent the leaves from growing either too long or yellow. The pots must be watered from time to time when the earth is dry.

When it is wished to cultivate hyacinths, tulips, polyanthus narcissus, and jonquils, in glasses, they are put before the middle of November in bulb glasses filled with clean water, till the bottom of the roots barely touch the water; they are placed eight or ten days in the dark, to promote the shooting of the roots, after which they are exposed like those which are planted in pots, as much as can be to the sun and the air. The water should be changed as often as it turns greenish, and the glasses well washed inside. Care must be taken not to suffer the water to be frozen in winter, which would not only injure the roots but burst the glasses. (For taking up bulbous roots, see months of May, June, July, and August.)

LETTUCES.

The beginning of this month is a good time to plant out lettuces, on warm sheltered situations. The best kind for this season is the hardy green cabbage lettuce. Plant in rows six or eight inches apart, and the same distance in the rows. As the weather sets in severe, cover lightly with salt hay, or which is better, cedar limbs or tops of young bushes. To have salad in winter and early in spring, you must plant some in beds of rich earth,

to be effectually protected from frost by frames and glass sashes, which, in all severe weather, must be well covered with mats or straw, to prevent the frost from penetrating through the glass; and the frame must be well lined all around with horse dung. In moderate weather, the glasses must be uncovered every day, and on mild days the glasses shoved off, and moderate waterings given once a week or fortnight.

CAULIFLOWERS.

Late in this month plant cauliflowers in beds of rich light earth, sloping to the sun, and of such size as you can cover with frames, or hoops and mats.

CABBAGES.

Plants remaining in seed beds may be planted three or four inches apart, in beds, where they can be covered during winter.

HORSE-RADISH.

Plant horse-radish this month, in dry ground—see directions in February for planting, and take what has had two years growth.

BROCOLI.

Hoe earth round the stems of brocoli planted in former months, and loosen the earth between the plants. The Italian kind has flowers like cauliflowers, and stems that eat like asparagus.

SPINACH.

Keep spinach clear from weeds, and thin the plants that are too close, drawing the worst of them, leaving those that stand, about five inches apart.

AROMATIC PLANTS.

Mint, balsam, tansey, thyme, marjorum, hyssop, savory, chamomile, burnet, sorrel, &c. must be cleared from weeds, and the flower stems that are decayed, cut close to the heads, or to the ground, according to the nature of the plants. If the plants

are old, dig some rotten dung between them, to refresh the earth.

MINT.

Make a hot bed about two feet high; cover it with about four inches of earth; lay roots of mint on the earth—cover them an inch deep with more earth, and put on a frame—this is to supply mint in winter.

PLANT HERBS.

Slips of mint, balm, tansey, marjoram, sorrel, burnet, chamomile, hyssop, sage, thyme, savory, &c. with good roots, may be planted this month, but spring is the best time.

ENDIVE.

In dry weather tie up endive, and earth it as directed in former months.

ASPARAGUS.

Cut down the stalks of asparagus close to the ground. Hoe up the weeds and rake them into the alleys; bury them there a spade deep—throw earth out of the alleys evenly over the beds, and leave the surface of the beds and alleys smooth.—If the beds are old, spread dung from an old hot bed over them, before you dig the alleys. Seedling beds, after being cleared of weeds, must be covered an inch or two with dry, rotten dung, to preserve them from frost. Winter asparagus must have hot beds prepared and planted for the first crop, and for succeeding crops, make a hot bed every month till March (see directions in January.)

CELERY.

As celery advances in height, continue to earth it up in dry weather, without burying the hearts or breaking the leaves.

CARDOONS.

As cardoons advance in height, earth up the plants. The leaves must be previously tied up close and regular.

SMALL SALADS.

Sow small salad herbs, in a bed of light, rich earth, sloping to the sun, pretty thick, cover them a quarter of an inch deep—make the beds of such a size as to be covered with your frames, which must be left on at night and in bad weather. When frames cannot be had, cover with hoop arches and mats or litter.

CARROTS AND PARSNIPS.

Dig up those roots and put them in sand to keep for use.

POTATOES.

Such as are at their full growth must be taken up and when dry, cleared from earth, put into a warm cellar and covered with straw.

ELECAMPANE.

Sow the seed of this medicinal plant as soon as ripe. Sow the seed ten inches apart, or plant offsetts having buds at the top.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Dung and dig the ground that has not a crop on it, burying the dung; or the ground may be thrown up in ridges, that the weather may mellow it for spring use. Prepare earth for early crops of next year, thus: mix equal quantities of earth, loam, and dung; blend them well, and leave the heap exposed to the sun and air. This mixture will be wanted next spring to lay on hot beds.

LIQUORICE.

Cut the dead stems off liquorice plants, and dig the ground between the rows of plants.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

Take up the roots as you do potatoes, and save them in like manner from frost.

PRUNE APPLES, PEARS, PLUMBS, AND CHERRIES.

In pruning these trees, observe that the same wood continues to bear several years; therefore cut only such as are decayed. injured, or too old for bearing; where such are cut out, train this year's shoots in the places of what are cut out, and let the new wood run its full length, because shortening the shoots makes them throw out wood, instead of fruit bearing spurs—the irregular and superfluous shoots of this year's growth must also be cut off, close to the place where they grow—in trimming the shoots, do not let them cross each other, but thin the branches to form handsome heads; train them parallel, about six inches apart for espaliers. As soon as each tree is pruned, tie it well to the trellises, if it be an espalier.

PEACHES, NECTARINES, AND APRICOTS.

These trees may be pruned this month—first untie them from the trellises, if espaliers—cut out old wood wherever you can supply its place with shoots of this year's growth, because it is on the latter the fruit will chiefly grow next summer—the old wood will produce no fruit, except on shoots that may have grown on it this year: those branches that have produced handsome, well placed shoots may remain, particularly where you cannot replace them with good shoots of this year's growth. If young shoots grow too thick on standard trees, cut out the worst, so as to form handsome heads—all the retained shoots of espaliers must be shortened—each

shoot should be shortened about one-third of its length, strong shoots not quite so much, weak ones a little more, being careful not to cut below all the blossom buds, unless you wish wood to be produced; in which case you may cut below the seed buds. Leave the shoots that you mean to train, three to five inches asunder. If any shoots you leave to bear, have side shoots, cut them off.

In shortening shoots that are to be trained, cut them at a leaf bud or wood bud, they are long and flat, whereas fruit buds are round and swelling, or cut them where two blossom buds arise at the same eye, having a wood bud between them.

GATHER WINTER APPLES AND PEARS.

When these fruits have their full growth they will quit the branches readily—they must be gathered in dry weather, about noon, or thence till evening—be careful not to bruise the fruit in gathering—lay them in heaps in a dry place, each kind separate, and there let them remain about ten days or a fortnight to sweat—afterwards wipe them separately with a dry cloth, and lay them up in casks or chests, with clean dry straw round the packages. Cover the fruit with straw, and exclude the air as much as possible from the fruit.

TRANSPLANT FRUIT TREES.

This month you may transplant standard and espalier fruit trees that have shed their leaves. To make a plantation of espaliers, trench the ground two spades deep, working in rotten dung if the ground be poor, and if light and sandy, mix some surface earth also, particularly about the spots where the trees are to be planted. The distances for each kind is stated in February.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

Plant these shrubs from nursery beds, about six feet apart, the rows eight feet apart, unless you

want them round beds and borders; in which case plant them about six feet apart; prune old trees, and dig about their roots—prune the branches to regular distances, keeping the hearts of the trees open and clear of wood, that the sun may be admitted, cut off suckers from the roots, and branches from the lower parts of the stems. A number of shoots produced this summer must be cut off, and supply their places with young shoots; any principal branches that are decayed should be supplied with strong young shoots growing lower on the stem. Some branches will have produced several young shoots this year, those must be cut off, unless wanting to supply vacancies, and except the one next the end of the branch which must be left for a leader, and the branch shortened to that shoot, if the branch wants shortening; the young shoots you leave remaining, must be shortened about one-third, or if very vigorous, one-fourth. Propagate those shrubs this month by cuttings—the young shoots you cut off will answer to plant, if about ten to eighteen inches long—plant them in shady borders, about one-third of their length in the ground, and distant six inches from each other, in rows fifteen inches apart; or propagate by suckers from the roots—but spring is the best time to plant cuttings.

STRAWBERRIES.

Continue to plant strawberries this month as directed last, and dress your strawberry beds in dry weather, thus:—clear away all the strings or runners close by the heads of the plants, and take all litter and rubbish away—loosen the earth between the plants without disturbing them; dig the alleys and spread some of the earth round each plant, close to it, and spread some dung on the surface; this will strengthen the plants.

RASPBERRIES.

Make new plantations of raspberries, thus—take young suckers, of this summer's growth, and plant them in good, well dunged ground—the suckers should have good roots, and the best are those which have two or more buds formed on the root—leave one strong shoot on each root—trim the root, shorten the shoot, and place the plants three or four feet apart, in rows five or six feet asunder. Prune old plantations, cut away close to the ground all the old wood that has produced fruit, and leave in place thereof the best shoots of last summer's growth, five or six on each root, shortening those shoots about one-fourth of their length—dig the ground between the roots, and take up the roots that are straggling betwixt the rows.

BARBERRIES, FILBERTS, AND MULBERRIES.

Prepare this month by layers, thus—lay young shoots about six inches deep in the earth, the tops out; next fall they will be rooted and fit to plant. The shoots must not be parted from the parents till next fall.

FIGS AND VINES.

Propagate fig trees and vines by layers as directed above.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Propagate by layers as directed above for barberries, &c. or by cuttings (but spring is the best time to plant cuttings) of young shoots, placing them about one third their length in the earth—next fall they will be rooted and fit to plant out. Layers and cuttings, laid or planted last fall, may now be planted out into nursery beds and watered. Prune shrubs that have grown irregular.

YEW, HOLLY, THORNBERRIES, &c.

Sow berries of all kinds this month, an inch or two deep in the earth—they may not perhaps come up till this time two years. If you buried any last fall, take them up and sow them—you may now bury those kinds of berries in a hole about eighteen inches deep, dug in very dry ground, cover them about six inches below the surface, and throw the rest of the earth over them in form of a ridge, to turn off the rain; next fall take up the berries, sow them as above directed, and they will appear the spring after.

SOW STONES.

On beds of good earth about four feet wide, sow stones of peaches, plumbs, and cherries, in rows about twelve inches apart, each kind in separate beds—cover them three inches deep with earth and throw short dung over the earth about an inch deep, put the stones about three inches apart in the rows. Preserve some stones in dry sand, that if the stones now sown perish, you may have some to sow in spring.

CARNATIONS.

Those flowers must be defended from bad weather—those in pots may be removed to a shelter; those in open ground may have hoop arches and mats erected over them.

AURICULAS.

Shelter those flowers from weather as directed for carnations—give them a sunny situation—clear them of dead leaves, and loosen the top of the earth in the pots.

FIBROUS ROOTED FLOWERS.

Transplant fibrous rooted, perennial and biennial flowers, into pots or borders, such as rose campions, double rockets, sweet williams, scarlet lychnis, wall-flowers, July flowers, campanulas, catchfly, &c. The double kinds deserve pots, and great attention in bad weather; slip and plant London pride, polyanthuses, double daisies, gentianella, hepaticas, and sow fibrous flowers in general.—Plant out your seedlings, and layer from pinks and carnations—plant everlasting sunflowers, French honeysuckles, hollyhock, &c. Fibrous rooted flowers that are several years old may have their roots parted and planted, small parts of roots into nursery beds, and larger parts where they are to stand.

KNOB-ROOTED FLOWERS.

Flowers of this description that have stood some years, may be taken up, parted and planted, the small partings in nursery beds, the larger where they are to stand.

ROSES, HONEYSUCKLES, AND EVERGREENS.

With a sharp knife prune off luxuriant and rambling shoots of this year's growth, so that they shall not interfere with each other—cut off those that have sprung too low on the stem, and shorten shoots that are too long—suckers, rising from the roots must also be pruned off. After pruning, dig the ground between the plants. Plant Portugal laurels, laurinstinuses, arbutus, phillyreas, magnolias, hollies, bays, cistuses, &c. five to ten feet apart according to the size the respective shoots naturally attain. Propagate roses and shrubs in general, by layers; bend down the young shrubs and bury them five or six inches out—secure them from rising, by hooked wooden pegs driven in the ground—those laid last fall may now be taken up

and planted. Roses and other shrubs may be propagated this month, by suckers from the roots; take up the suckers with their roots, and plant them about a foot apart in nursery beds.

SEEDLING FLOWERS.

Seedling in pots or boxes must be removed into warm situations, and the seedling bulbs in open ground must be weeded, and covered with rich, light earth, about an inch thick.

EDGINGS.

Plant box, thrift, &c. for edgings. Slip short bushy plants and part large roots; place the plants or slips close to each other in a small trench about nine inches deep, on one side perpendicular, and leave the tops of the plants about two inches above ground, then draw the earth into the trench.

STOCKS TO BUD AND GRAFT ON.

Plant out stocks of all kinds from your nursery beds—plant in rows two or three feet apart—the stocks about fifteen inches asunder. Suckers and layers of fruit trees that were planted and laid last fall, may now be transplanted, for stocks to graft or bud upon.

GREEN HOUSE.

The beginning of this month, is time to remove the plants of the green house. A dry but cloudy day is the best for this business; the tallest plants should be placed in the back shelves of the stage; and so diminish in regular order till the smallest occupies the lowest and front shelve, a moderate watering must be given as soon as they are placed in the house and particular care will be necessary. Clear off all decayed leaves and admit as much air as possible all mild weather.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This month is a proper time for planting and laying trees and shrubs in general, also for transplanting from nursery and seedling beds—for sowing fruit stones—for propagating by suckers—for sowing seeds of hardy shrubs—for pruning—for sowing berries to raise plants for hedges—for planting and clipping hedges and edgings. Mow grass walks—roll gravel walks, and trim evergreens. In planting trees and shrubs, always open a space wide and deep enough to admit the roots readily, loosening the bottom of the hole—prune off long straggling and bruised roots, and trim the heads of the plants, then place them upright, and in filling up the hole, shake the tree or plant gently, that the earth may close well to the roots—afterwards tread down the earth and water it. Delicate shrubs should be taken up with a ball of earth round the roots, and so planted and watered. Such as require support must be tied to a stake.

NOVEMBER.

ENDIVE.

Take fall-growing plants, in dry weather, and tie the leaves together, when quite dry, with a twig, in a warm dry situation, exposed to the sun; throw up earth into a ridge two feet high and three feet broad, the sides steep, that the rain may run off—put the plants into the sunny side of the ridge, nearly up to the top of the leaves, and the plants will blanch without rotting. In frosty weather cover the ridges with litter.

CELERY.

Earth up celery, for blanching, that is almost at

its full growth, break the earth well and lay it on each side of the plants, within six inches of the top of the leaves, taking care the earth does not get into the hearts, else they will rot.

LETTUCES.

Lettuces in frames may be uncovered every fine day and night—in very wet weather keep the frames on, but give the plants air, and cover the frames with straw when the nights are frosty.—Take the same care of those under hoop or other covers.

SMALL SALADS.

Sow small salading under frames in rich, light earth: sow it a quarter of an inch deep. Give air freely to any that has been sown, as directed above for lettuce.

CARDOONS.

In dry, mild weather, earth up cardoons as they advance in height, the leaves being previously tied up carefully with a bandage of hay; lay the earth within three or four inches of the top. Cover the tops with litter in frosty weather.

DRESS ASPARAGUS BEDS.

Dress asparagus beds as directed last month, if not done, and make a bed for forcing. See January.

SPINACH.

Where spinach stands too close, thin it for use, and the larger outside leaves of what you leave standing may be cut for use. Keep it clear from weeds.

CAULIFLOWERS.

Plants under frames must have air daily; in fine weather take the frames off every morning, clear

away dead leaves and weeds, and put on the frames at night; those in open ground that have not flowered must be put in a cellar to blow, covering the roots with earth.

ARTICHOKES.

Cut the leaves close to the ground, leaving only the young shoots that rise from the heat of the plant, and the small central leaves: proceed to heap up the plants, thus:—dig a trench between each row of plants, lay the earth up on each side of the trench to the height of six inches, leaving only the central leaves, or hearts of the plants uncovered, so that the earth thrown out of the trenches will form ridges, between which will be the plants. When the frost sets in, cover the trenches and ridges with long litter or straw, about the depth of six inches, to preserve the roots and crowns of the plants.

POTATOES.

Potatoes that remain in ground must be taken up early this month with a plough, hoe, or spade, according to the mode of planting which was pursued. Take them up in mild, dry weather, that the earth may fall off them; put them in a dry place and cover them with dry straw to keep frost from them, or bury them in a deep hole lined with straw; cover the potatoes with straw, and throw the earth over them in the form of a roof. The hole should be in high, dry ground, where the rain does not lodge.

PARSNIPS, BEETS, AND CARROTS.

In dry, mild weather, take up carrots, parsnips, and beets; cut off the tops, clear the roots of earth, and lay them close, on a bed of dry sand three inches thick, with the crowns out, cover the roots with a layer of sand about two inches deep, then a

layer of roots, and so on till they are laid up; cover the heap with straw.

SALSAFY, TURNIPS, HORSE-RADISH.

These and roots of a similar kind, may be laid up, as directed above for beets and carrots.

ONIONS

That have been housed must have decayed ones picked out. Those that are in the ground must be kept clear of weeds.

CABBAGES.

Take up cabbages and lay them on ridges of dry earth, covering the roots and stems, and making a shelter to preserve them from frost and rain.

ASPARAGUS.

Make hot beds for forcing asparagus, and plant them to succeed those made last month, (see directions in January.)

GENERAL REMARKS.

Throw up vacant ground into ridges, to be mellowed by frost; previously dung such ground as requires it; cover young plants, seed beds, and also crops that are earthed up, to preserve them from frost.

VINES.

The vines that are in the vineyard, and those that are espaliers, require pruning this month. Cut away old useless wood, part of last summer's bearing wood, and irregular shoots of last year's growth. The shoots of last summer's growth only bear fruit next year; therefore leave a plentiful supply of them. Next spring, every eye on these will produce a young shoot, on which grapes may grow. The shoots of last summer's growth must be short-

ened to three or six joints, according to their strength: shorten the weakest shoots most—the strongest should not have more than six joints left, else they will produce more young shoots next spring than necessary, and not as good fruit as when shortened. In shortening the shoots, cut about half an inch distant from the eye, farther from the stem than the eye—the cut sloping towards the extremity. Branches that have no young shoots on them, should be cut away, and pruned, so that you may have a succession of young branches, as the old ones decay.

APPLES, PEARS, PLUMBS, AND CHERRIES.

Prune those trees as directed last month, if not then done. After pruning, tie up espaliers.

PEACHES, APRICOTS, AND NECTARINES.

Prune those trees, if not done last month, in the manner then directed. After pruning, tie up those that are espaliers.

PLANT FRUIT TREES.

Plant apple, pear, plumb, peach, apricot, nectarine, and other fruit trees, either standard or espalier. For the methods of planting and preparing the ground, see February. Do this work in mild weather.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

Prune those trees as directed last month, if not done then. Plant young trees about six feet apart. Trim the stems bare about a foot high, and suffer no suckers to grow from the lower part of them.

RASPBERRIES.

Plant and prune raspberries this month, if not done the last—see directions in October.

FIGS.

Pull green fall fruit—tie the branches of espalier fig trees, and shelter the trees with mats or straw ropes in severe weather.

STRAWBERRIES.

Early this month plant and dress strawberries as directed last month, if neglected then—but it is rather late for planting.

WALNUTS AND FILBERTS.

Plant walnuts and filberts, the former thirty to forty feet apart, the latter from fifteen to twenty.—Filberts should be trained to a stem about five feet high. They may be propagated by layers from trees that branch low on the stem.

MEDLARS, QUINCES AND MULBERRIES.

Plant these trees this month—medlars and quinces about fifteen feet apart, mulberries about twelve feet apart.

PLANTING IN GENERAL.

This is a favourable month for planting trees in general, and therefore it may be necessary to repeat that young trees and shrubs should be taken up with their full spread of roots—the long straggling ones should be pruned off, and the holes to receive the plants made large enough to receive the roots without compressing them; the holes should be loosened at the bottom, and the plants gently shaken when the holes are filling with earth, that it may close round the small roots—tread the earth after the holes are filled and before severe weather comes, throw some dung or litter about the stems, to keep frost from the roots—be careful to place the plants upright, and the uppermost roots not

more than three or six inches under the surface of the ground. Support plants that require it.

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, &c.

In mild dry weather, plant tulips, hyacinths, and other hardy bulbous roots, in borders that are dry, place them about nine inches apart, and cover them with tan or cow dung.

JONQUILS, NARCISSUSES.

Plant jonquils, narcissuses, &c. in mild, dry weather—also lilies, crown imperials, star of Bethlehem, hyacinths, &c. about twelve or fifteen inches apart, in dry ground.

AURICULAS.

Those in beds and borders should be sheltered in bad weather with hoops and mats—those in pots should be put under frames or other shelter, the pots plunged in dry earth; but in mild, dry weather they may be exposed night and day.

SEEDLING FLOWERS.

Those in open ground require shelter in bad weather, those in pots and boxes may be removed into warm situations, plunged in dry earth, and sheltered in bad weather.

SNOW DROPS, &c.

Snow drops, crocusses, &c. may be planted this month—place the roots two or three inches deep in the ground, and about six inches apart, either in borders, patchings, or edgings.

RANUNCULUSES.

Plant roots of ranunculuses, anemones, &c. in light, dry beds, or borders, convenient for shelter-

ing in severe weather—plant the roots about three inches deep, and about eight inches apart,

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS.

Prune such as have not been pruned the last two months, cut away irregular and straggling branches and shoots, also suckers from the roots; dig the ground between the plants, and clear away rubbish Suckers of flowering shrubs and evergreens may also be planted this month, as lilacs, roses, honeysuckles, laburnums, jasmines, syringas, &c. also plant edgings of box and thrift where necessary. Protect tender shrubs, particularly seedlings, in severe weather, by means of hoop arches and mats, or boughs and litter.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Dig, trench, ridge, and dung ground for spring planting. Prepare compost for planting spring flowers, &c. Sandy loam, light earth, and rotten dung must be blended together and exposed to the sun and air, in form of a house ridge. Where your ground is poor, spread manure over it to wash in, and furnish the roots of plants. Take care that trees lately planted which require stakes to support them, be well secured. Clear gravel walks of weeds and moss. Roll gravel and grass walks in dry weather. Keep your store of fruit well secured with straw, from frosts.

GREEN HOUSE.

Give moderate waterings about twice a week; admit air freely all moderate weather, and suffer no dead leaves to remain within the walls of your house.

DECEMBER.

CAULIFLOWERS.

In mild, dry weather, take the lights off your plants every day, and cover them at night—pick off the decayed leaves; in frosty weather cover the frames with litter, or straw; in wet weather tilt up the back of the lights to admit air; where there are no frames, hoops and mats may answer instead of them. Examine those in the cellar, and cut them as they flower.

LETTUCES.

Plants under frames, or under hoops and mats must be treated in the same manner as directed for cauliflower plants.

CELERY.

In fine, warm weather, when the plants are perfectly dry, earth them up within five inches of the top of the leaves; in frosty weather cover the tops with litter, and as it is difficult to take up plants when the ground is hard, take some up in mild, dry weather, and place them in a dry place, covering them with dry earth, sand or litter.

ARTICHOKES.

If artichokes were not landed up last month, it must be done now, as directed in November.

ENDIVE.

If endive was not laid up in ridges last month, it must be done now, as directed in November.

MUSHROOMS.

Take care no wet gets through the covering of your mushroom beds—if any of the straw is de-

cayed, replace it; the covering should be a foot thick, or more in very bad weather.

CARDOONS.

If cardoons are not earthed up within two or three inches of the top, it must be done now, and in frosty weather cover the tops with litter.

ASPARAGUS.

Make hot beds for forcing asparagus, as directed in January, and plant as there directed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Compost prepared in October, should be placed under a shed to dry.

VINES.

In open weather vines may yet be pruned as directed in November, but it will be better to leave them till January. Lay manure about the roots to keep out frost; the substance washes in and nourishes the roots.

APPLES, PEARS, AND PLUMBS.

You may yet prune apple, pear and plumb trees, in mild weather—see directions in October. Tie any espaliers that are loosened.

PEACHES, NECTARINES, AND APRICOTS.

Those trees may yet be pruned, if not done before; perform the work as directed in October, and take mild, open weather to do it. Espaliers must be kept tied up so that the wind cannot shake them.

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS.

Plant and prune those trees, if not done before, (see directions in October and November.) You may also propagate these trees by suckers. Take mild, open weather for this work.

RASPBERRIES.

Prune and plant these shrubs in open weather, as directed in November and October.

FRUIT TREES.

You may now continue to plant fruit trees (generally) in mild weather, as directed in October and November. Dung the ground about espalier and other fruit trees where the soil is poor: the dung must be dug in without hurting the roots of the trees.

Protect the roots of trees lately planted, by laying a thick coat of dung on the ground, round the trees, so far as the roots extend; this will keep out frost.

CARNATIONS.

Cover carnation layers when the weather is wet or frosty, with straw; when dry and mild, give them sun and air.

AURICULAS.

In dry, mild weather, auriculas must be exposed to the sun and air; in wet and frosty weather, well sheltered with hoops and mats, frames, or other covers, whether the roots are in pots or open ground.

TULIPS AND HYACINTHS.

Cover these flowers with a coat of dung or tan.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, &c.

Treat these flowers in the manner directed for tulips and hyacinths.

FLOWERS IN POTS

Should be plunged in borders of dry earth, if not done last month, and sheltered in bad weather from wet and frost.

FLOWERING AND OTHER SHRUBS.

Prune such as require the knife. In mild weather, dig between the roots of shrubs standing in clumps, take up suckers rising from the roots, shorten straggling roots—plant the suckers you take up, particularly lilacs, althea frutex, &c. In pruning, cut away rambling luxuriant shoots, and trim the other so as to form regular heads. Shrubs lately planted must have their roots protected from frost, by a covering of dung; and tall weak shrubs must be supported with stakes.

SEEDLING FLOWERS.

Protect seedling flowers, that are in pots plunged in borders of dry earth, by covering them well with straw or long litter in frosty weather—also protect from frost in like manner, double rockets, small arbutus, magnolias, cistuses, double rose campions, scarlet lychnis, double wall-flowers, double stocks, double sweet williams, &c.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In mild weather, dung and dig the ground for spring planting—keep fruit trees and slender shrubs that require support well tied to stakes—prepare compost as directed last month—clean and roll grass and gravel walks—keep the frost from fruit that is laid up; and take care that the covers of your plants, and flowers are not blown away.

GREEN HOUSE.

Be careful to prevent the frosts getting into your house, as that would give the leaves of many plants a yellow cast, that you could not recover them during the winter—let your watering too be very moderate, and be careful in admitting air.

APPENDIX.

CRAMBE MARATIMA OR SEA KALE.

The treatment of this vegetable was omitted under its proper month, October. This plant is very little known in the United States, though a most excellent garden vegetable, and highly deserving of cultivation; it is to be found growing spontaneously on the sea shore of the southern parts of England, as well as in similar places in many other parts of Europe; it is of the cabbage class, root perennial, running to a great depth, growing to a great thickness, and branching out widely.

The seed requires to be sown in the month of October, or as early in the spring as possible, on a rich sandy loam, where the roots can penetrate to a great depth without reaching the water, in which, if they are immersed, they are apt to rot.

The plant will succeed almost in any soil, provided it be dry; its luxuriance will depend chiefly on the manure with which the soil is enriched, but, of all others, a deep, rich, sandy loam, is its favourite soil.

The seed will rarely vegetate in less than six weeks after being sown in the most favourable season, and some will remain in the ground for twelve months before they vegetate. Should the season prove dry, it will be necessary to water the ground where the seeds are sown, and the plants after they appear, frequently. It may also be raised from cuttings of the root, and with the greatest certainty, but seedlings make the finest plants.

It is the best practice to raise young plants immediately from seed, on the bed where they are intended to remain; by this means the plants receive no check in their growth. When you have formed your bed, which should be raised somewhat abov

the level of the ground, being previously trenched very deep, and enriched with the best rotten manure; make each bed wide enough to hold two rows of plants, the space between each plant in the row fourteen inches, and between each row a foot and a half—sow about six or eight seeds as before directed, in order to guard against accidents, as every seed may not vegetate, or at least the first season. During summer, your bed, of course, must be kept perfectly clear from weeds.

It is to be observed, that the sea kale is delicate eating only when young, and that it is highly improved by being blanched: in the cultivation of this plant, it becomes necessary to blanch it before it is fit for the table; to effect this, it must be covered, in some way or other, before the flowering stem, which constitutes the chief eatable part, and its attendant leaves, show the least sign of emercing from the crown of the root.

If for the sake of a more certain crop, you are disposed to make your plantation of the cuttings of the roots, you may take such as are about half an inch, or a little more in diameter, and cut them into pieces of about two inches in length, burying each in an upright position about three inches underground, in the same kind of bed and at the same distances as you would have sown the seeds; the middle or latter end of March will be a proper season in the middle states for doing this, earlier in the southern states, and somewhat later in the eastern.

In November cover your beds with a thick coat of rotten dung or leaves, this, at the same time that it protects your plants from frost, will bring them forwarder, and add to their luxuriance; about the middle of March in the middle states, it will be necessary to cover your plants for blanching, the readiest mode of doing which, is to draw the earth up with a hoe over the crown of the root, so that each plant shall be covered to the depth of ten or

twelve inches; some blanch it by heaping on it sea sand, some common sand and pebbles, and others with large garden pots inverted, and placed immediately over the plants, stopping up the holes at the bottom, and this last is the neatest and cleanest mode.

Such as are partial to this plant may force it in any of the winter or early spring months, nothing more being necessary than to place over each plant a large garden pot, as in one of the modes of blanching already recommended, and cover the pots with a sufficient quantity of hot horse dung, the heat of the dung brings forward the plant, while the pot keeps it from coming in contact therewith; and as the growth of the plant is by this means greatly accelerated, it is of course rendered more tender, as well as sweeter.

These plants may also be forced in frames as directed in January and February for asparagus, observing to take up such plants for this purpose as are sure to flower; trimming their side roots and shortening their long tap roots to the length of nine or ten inches, or twelve in very large plants, and placing them in a frame on a hot bed, and in a suitable depth of earth, at the distance of four to six inches asunder; as the plants used thus, will be rendered of little or no value, where this practice is used, it will be necessary to have a regular succession of plants for the purpose.

In cutting the plants for the table, care must be taken not to injure the crowns of the roots, by cutting the shoots too close to them.

The sooner this delicious esculent is dressed, after it is cut, the better. Twenty minutes boiling, in general, is sufficient to make it tender; this process is the more to be attended to, as the goodness of the article greatly depends on it; that which is young, recently cut, or forced, will be done in less time; when properly boiled, it is to be served

up, in the manner of asparagus; it dresses well by stewing, and makes an excellent pickle.

When the crop is sufficiently cut, level the earth all over the beds, keep them free from large weeds during the remainder of the season, and cover them in November as before directed.

This plant will grow extremely well in such soil as suits asparagus, having it prepared in the same manner as for that, and would be very profitable to cultivate for sale near cities and large towns.

A SEED BILL.

Calculated to crop a Garden containing Two Acres of Ground.

1 qt.	BEANS,	Lima Pole - -	$0 50
1 do.	:	Windsor - -	0 50
1 do.	:	Green Nonpareil -	0 50
1 do.	:	Cranberry Bush -	0 25
1 do.	:	China do. -	0 25
1 do.	:	Livar do. -	0 25
1 pt.	:	Rob Roy Dwarf -	0 19
1 do.	:	Scarlet Runners -	0 50
2 oz.	BEETS,	Blood - -	0 50
2 do.	:	Early Turnip -	0 50
1 oz.	CAPE	Brocoli - -	1 00
½ do.	CAULIFLOWER,	Early -	0 50
½ do.	: :	Late -	0 50
2 do.	CABBAGE,	Early York -	0 50
1 do.	: :	Sugar-Loaf -	0 25
½ do.	: :	Red Dutch -	0 13
2 do.	: :	Green Savoy -	0 50
2 do.	: :	Drumhead -	0 50
1 do.	: :	Late Sugarloaf	0 25
1 do.	: :	Green Glazed -	0 25
½ do.	CELERY,	Red - -	0 25
1 do.	: :	Solid - -	0 25
4 do.	CRESS,	Curled - -	0 37
2 do.	:	Broad Leaved -	0 38
1 do.	CUCUMBER,	Long Prickly	0 25
½ do.	: :	Cluster -	0 25
½ do.	: :	White Turkey	0 25
4 do.	CARROTS,	Orange - -	0 37
1 do.	: :	Early Horn -	0 13
1 do.	ENDIVE,	or Chicoree, Curled	0 25
2 do.	KAIL,	Scotch - - -	0 50
1 do.	:	Sea - - -	0 50
		Amount carried up,	$12 07

	Amount brought up,	$ 12 07
½ oz.	LETTUCE, Cabbage -	0 25
½ do. :	: White Coss -	0 25
¼ do. :	: Silesia - -	0 13
½ do. :	: Tennis Ball -	0 25
½ do. :	: Brown Dutch -	0 12
½ lb.	MUSTARD, White - -	0 25
1 do.	MELON, Cantelope - -	0 25
2 do. :	Nutmeg - -	0 50
3 oz.	ONIONS, Red Portugal -	0 50
4 do. :	: Strasburgh -	0 50
2 do. :	: Silver Skinned	0 50
4 do. :	: London Leek -	0 50
2 do.	PARSLEY, Curled - -	0 25
2 do.	NASTURTIUM - -	0 50
2 do.	PARSNIP, Large Swelling	0 25
2 qt.	PEAS, Early Frame -	0 50
2 do. :	do. Charlton -	0 50
2 do. :	Golden Hotspur -	0 50
1 do. :	Leadman's Dwarf -	0 50
2 do. :	Dwarf Prolific -	0 50
2 do. :	do. Marrowfats -	0 50
1 do. :	Large Blue Imperial	0 37
2 do. :	Tall Spanish Moratto	0 75
1 do. :	Dwarf Crooked Sugar	0 50
1 do. :	Royal Dwarf -	0 37
1 pt. :	Russian Honey -	0 37
1 oz.	SALSAFY, or Vegetable Oyster	0 50
4 do.	RADISH, Short Top Scarlet	0 31
2 do. :	: Salmon - -	0 25
2 do. :	: White Turnip -	0 25
2 do. :	: Scarlet Turnip -	0 25
2 do. :	: Black Spanish -	0 25
4 do.	TURNIP, Early Dutch -	0 38
4 do. :	Yellow Aberdeen	0 38
4 do :	Yellow Malta -	0 31
2 do. :	Red Top - -	0 25
4 oz.	RUTA Baga, or Russia Turnip	0 25
		$ 25 00

The design of this bill is to give young gardeners a general idea of the kinds and qualities, with the most approved species, where there is a variety of a class. Gentlemen likewise, by it, will be enabled to make an estimate of the expense of their seed; though it is impossible to adapt the bill to every individual, some choosing more of one thing, some of another.

GARDEN TOOLS.

Spades, Shovels, and Reels,
Gentlemen's sets of Polished Garden Tools,
Forks, Pincers, Hatchets,
Gimblets, Shears, Nippers,
Hammers, Turnip Scoops,
Patent Hoes of all sizes,
Rakes, from 5 to 14 Teeth,
Dutch, or Pushing Hoes,
Fruit Tongs, Weeding Hoes,
Pruning and Budding Knives,
Weeding Hooks, Dibbles, Planting Irons,
Hook Bills, Pruning Chissels,
Scythes for Gravel Walks,
Paring Irons for do.
Asparagus Knives,
Scythes for Long Grass,
Mole Traps, Pruning Bills, Hand Ploughs,
Children's Spades and Rakes,
Jocelin's Patent Pruning Shears, &c.